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Suits to Force Processing Tax Return Pile Up

Packers Seek $55,000,000 and Hog Men $25,000,000 Held by Courts

Indiana Bakers Act

Only Start of Litigation as Result of Invalidating of AAA

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11 (AP)—W. P. Dolan, secretary and traffic manager of the St. Paul Livestock Exchange, yesterday said a suit would be started immediately on behalf of hog marketers to recover $25,000,000 in processing tax money impounded in Chicago and St. Paul.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—Throwing out the AAA failed to decide who paid the processing tax, and who should get back the $200,000,000 of it impounded by federal courts pending the outcome of the whole legal controversy.

Though the Supreme Court said the agricultural act was unconstitutional, the decision hasn't yet been interpreted as covering the question of what should be done with this money held in escrow against a possible decision favorable to the Government.

The pending decision of the Supreme Court in the rice millers case, involving the amended act which became law Aug. 24, 1935, may provide the legal basis for determination of the ownership of this money, but the packers here, for example, who have some $55,000,000 involved, are looking for extended litigation, even perhaps the passage of an act of Congress before the funds will be loosed.

Benefits for Farmers

The processing tax was the means adopted for financing benefits to farmers who had voluntarily restricted their production of specified products.

The tax, paid by the processor, was levied on the first processing of the commodity, whether it was of domestic production or imported. Rates of the tax were determined by the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity and the fair exchange value of the commodity, plus a variable percentage of the difference which in no case could exceed 20 per cent.

On cotton, for example, the tax worked out to 4.2 cents a pound.

Everybody Wants Money

Meanwhile, producers, packers, consumers, and the Government itself, all think they ought to have the money. Probably the packers, the ones who did the processing and from whom the tax money came directly, have the best prospects for getting it back.

But the cries from the producers are loud, and those from the consumers the loudest, while many think the money should go into the Federal Treasury, thus breaking the deadlock and, supposedly, benefiting everyone. It is expected that the Government will contend the packers passed most of the tax on to the consumer.

And consumers, who have paid unusually high prices for their meat of late, can't see why the packers, who already have reported profits in varying amounts from the past year's business, should get back this added money, the distribution of which to stockholders would in some cases triple the regular company earnings.

Packers Say It is Theirs

The packers, in turn, reply that their earnings are still far from normal, that the whole farm program has cost them money, and that the high prices have been due to the scarcity of meat rather than to their having passed the tax on to the consumer.

They claim that they really paid the tax and ought to get it back if the law under which it was collected is unconstitutional. They also explain that those who made profits made them not on meats but mostly on by-products and items such as dairy goods.

The packers paid the tax, which amounted to $2.25 a hundredweight, directly to internal revenue collectors for some time, but in May of 1935 began to have their doubts as to the constitutionality of the AAA and filed suits to restrain the Government from collecting the tax pending decision on the status of the law.

Changed by Amendment

At first they were required to file surety bonds with the courts, which in effect guaranteed that they would pay all the money due in case the decision were unfavorable to them. When the AAA amendments were passed Aug. 24, 1935, though, the procedure was changed so that although the tax money was actually paid, instead of going to the Federal Treasury it was held in escrow by the courts pending the Supreme Court decision. Chicago packers have

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New Deal Reversals Show Need of Quicker Decisions; Court Changes Are Sought

Both Conservative and Radical Sides Admit Millions Would Be Saved by Shortening Route to Supreme Court Rulings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The time has about arrived, in the opinion both of conservatives and radicals at Washington, when some better means must be found of determining whether a law under which the United States Government is operating is valid, or whether it is really no law at all.

Recent reversals of New Deal legislation after years of operation, and after millions of dollars have been invested and millions of lives affected are giving rise to demands for new machinery to speed up court decision as to the validity of acts of Congress.

Other New Deal cases are now before the Supreme Court, and the whole matter is threatened with being reduced to absurdity, if operations which are carried through and completely finished by the Federal Government are declared unconstitutional.

What Happens Here

What, for example, happens, if a huge dam, like that at Muscle Shoals is built, and then declared invalid? Does the dam have to be ripped out again? Officials want some means of finding out what their legal status is, before they begin their work.

One proposal, voiced here by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and approved by many lawyers, is to speed up the constitutional test of major laws by carrying them direct to the Supreme Court, and eliminating intervening appeals from court to court.

Another proposal, not yet formally adopted by any group, but receiving considerable attention, is to undertake some sort of federal equivalent to the procedure now used in Massachusetts where the high court of the state, under certain circumstances, may give advisory opinions on matters of law to the Executive.

Two Years to Kill NIRA

It took two years before the decision on the National Industrial Recovery Act was handed down; while the recent decision on the Agricultural Adjustment Act came only after millions of dollars had been paid out. A study of Supreme Court history shows that most of the 70 or more decisions of unconstitutionality have not been handed down so promptly however as these two. The average unconstitutional federal statute has run eight and a

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Soviet to Increase Defenses Against Tokyo and Berlin

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP)—Soviet Russia directed its already mighty military defenses toward the "highest attainable plane" today, charging its neighbors with "aggressive intentions."

Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, announcing the military program to the All-Union Central Executive Committee, declared the nation's industrial and agricultural production likewise was ever increasing.

A large increase in the Soviet Union's armed defenses was necessary, the President of the Council of Commissars told the Executive Committee last night, because of the "aggressive intentions of Japan and Germany."

Increases on All Sides

Soviet industrial production as a whole, he announced, was 16 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1934, and would be even greater in 1936 by 20 per cent of the 1935 production. He said that agricultural production would increase 24 per cent.

The Executive Committee, highest governmental organ of the U. S. S. R. when the All-Union Congress of Soviets is not in session, continued its meetings today in the Kremlin, ancient citadel of Russia's rulers, after an opening session last night in the remodeled throne room of the Tsars. Dictator Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders attended.

"Aggressive Intentions"

Premier Molotoff, pointing out that both Japan and Germany have left the League of Nations, charged that both "have aggressive intentions." He cited Russia's three-year-old proposals for a non-aggression accord with Japan—still unanswered—and asserted that the Tokyo Government has ignored persistent Russian suggestions for creation of a mixed commission to settle the immediate causes of their boundary controversies.

"Germany is literally a military camp, which, situated in its center, endangers the whole of Europe," he asserted. "The Nazis are getting ready to strike out."

Mr. Molotoff, ranging Poland among potential aggressors, charged that nation with ambitions for expansion into Baltic states. He criticized Italy as an "imperialistic aggressor."

The latest official figures set the strength of the Soviet Army at about 1,000,000 men. More than 3000 airplanes and thousands of tanks took part in the last May Day demonstration in Red Square.

New Reduction Made In Quoddy Workers; Roosevelt Aid Asked

EASTPORT, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—Another cut in the number of workers on the Passamaquoddy Bay project was slated for today.

Capt. Hugh J. Casey termed the group to be dismissed "the bulk" of 1800 workmen whose services must be suspended until March 1, or until additional funds are provided.

Captain Casey has been in charge at the Quoddy site in the absence of Lieut. Col. Philip B. Fleming in Washington for approval of heavy construction specifications.

Five hundred workmen already have been discharged. Capt. Casey said the "bulk" were to go today, and others would be laid off as preliminary construction was completed.

Captain Casey's statement followed receipt by President Roosevelt late yesterday of a telegraphic appeal from a Lubec citizen's committee to "relieve this crisis."

The telegram said reductions came when distress was acute, when relief was most needed, and declared the situation was not in harmony with the avowed purposes of the Administration.

The committee charged that "upward of 3500" workers had been laid off.

Key to Problems Of Youth Is Seen In Mental Realm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Members of the American Youth Commission, launching their five-year study of youth problems here, are convinced that a great part of their work must lie in improving the mental condition and character of the young people of today.

While the commission's director, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, former president of Bucknell University, placed employment foremost among youth problems, he dwelt at length during a two-day meeting of the commission just closed here on the necessity for more character-training facilities to overcome the present widespread maladjustment of young people to the adult world.

Newton D. Baker was elected permanent chairman of the commission and Owen D. Young was named permanent vice-chairman.

Desire to Work Waning

As evidence of conditions to be met, Dr. Rainey set forth the following facts:

Youth's desire to work is waning as a result of the long period of unemployment.

Many churches and missions at home and abroad have had to close down for lack of support.

The number of admissions to all mental hospitals has steadily increased in recent years.

Probably 1.2 per cent of the population of juvenile court age are offenders and more than half of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Letter by George Washington May Have Been First Air Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 — The world's first air-mail letter is said to have been carried from Philadelphia to Woodbury, N. J., just 143 years ago. Old records show that it was taken with the French balloonist Jean Pierde Blanchard, when with his dog for company, he ascended Jan. 9, 1793, from the yard of the old Walnut Street Prison, a site now occupied by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company's building.

It could hardly be said that air mail service was given, since there was a considerable element of uncertainty as to just where the letter would be delivered—in fact that was one reason why it had been written.

Written by Washington

Its author was George Washington, and it was written as a kind of introduction for the aviator to the citizens of the neighborhood in which he happened to land. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh also carried a letter of identification from prominent citizens of St. Louis, when he flew to Paris.

The Washington letter reads as follows:

"To all to whom these presents shall come—

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Blanchard, a citizen of France, proposing to ascend in a balloon from the city of Philadelphia at 10 a. m. this day to pass in such direction and to descend in such place as circumstances may render most convenient.

Asks Aid for Balloonist

"These are there to recommend to all citizens of the United States and others that in his passage, descent, return, or journeying elsewhere, they oppose no hindrance or molestation to the said Mr. Blanchard; and that on the contrary they receive and aid him with that humanity and good will which may render honor to their country and justice to an individual so distinguished by his efforts to establish and advance his art in order to make it useful to mankind in general.

"Given under my hand and seal at the city of Philadelphia, this ninth day of January, seventeen ninety-three, and of the independence of America, the seventeenth."

Ascended 5000 Feet

Washington himself was among those who watched the slow inflation of the bright yellow varnished-silk bag, and saw Blanchard step into what is described as a boat-shaped car ornamented with glistening gilt spangles. As the balloon began its ascent, the aeronaut waved the French flag and the Stars and Stripes together.

Reaching an autitude said to have been more than 5000 feet, Blanchard sealed several bottles of air, so that this could be weighed by physical scientists in the city and compared to the weight of air at sea level. He also weighed a stone and reported that it was considerably lighter than it had been on the ground.

After leaving Philadelphia at 10 a. m., and reaching Woodbury, N. J., Blanchard drove the 15 miles back in a carriage, returning to the city the same evening.

High Court to Rule On Sugar Institute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Because they invalidated NRA, the Supreme Court was asked to approve self-regulation by industrial trade associations yesterday by the sugar institute.

It was set up in 1928 as a trade association for the refining industry, which sells half a billion dollars worth of sweetening annually.

The court has agreed to review a New York Federal District Court ruling that the institute had violated anti-trust laws. This enjoined 48 defendants, including the 13 largest refining companies, from certain activities.

Leaders Back New Roosevelt Farm Program

Soil Conservation Scheme Retains Aims of Voided AAA

Apes Lowden Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The great majority of the farm leaders now conferring in Washington upon a new agricultural program appear to favor the Administration's "soil conservation" method of controlling production, and are expected to endorse it before they disperse tonight.

A few more details of the plan are now available, and a bill has been drafted embodying its terms which will shortly be ready for introduction in Congress. The essence of the new proposal was given to the farm leaders by Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Act administrator, in these words:

"Conditional payments financed by direct appropriation out of the United States Treasury but conditioned in such a manner as to go only to farmers who meet conditions aimed to conserve their soil and to bring about positive use of the land taken out of intensive cultivation of crops which are not needed in the volume in which they should be produced, might be a way out for the group to consider."

AAA Turned Inside Out

The new plan so obviously is the AAA turned inside out, with crop control admittedly still the aim, and direct payments to farmers still the essence of its policy, that considerable doubt of its constitutionality naturally arises. Defenders of the plan point out two differences of method: The bounties paid to farmers would come out of the general funds of the Treasury instead of out of processing taxes on agricultural products—although an excise tax, in effect a processing tax, or any other method of raising revenue might be adopted to get the money to go into the general funds. Second, farmers would not be required to sign contracts binding themselves to restrict their acreage—but they would get no payments unless the acreage were actually reduced or restricted.

Decision Cited

Moreover, while Administrator Davis cited the majority decision of the Supreme Court to support the new plan, the minority opinion imputes much more sweeping negation to the decision of the six. The majority decision said: "There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced."

Mr. Justice Stone's minority opinion said that under the reasoning adopted by the majority of six: "The Government may give seeds to farmers, but not condition the gift upon their being planted in places where they are most needed or even planted at all. . . . It may give money to sufferers from earthquake, fire, tornado, pestilence or flood, but may not impose conditions. . . . It may spend its money for the suppression

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'Now, Let Me Ask You, Mr. Morgan—'

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Gerald P. Nye
Republican Senator of North Dakota, Chairman, Munitions Inquiry Committee

J. Pierpont Morgan
Head of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chief Witness in Munitions Inquiry

Both Sides Seek Ammunition For Munitions Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The House of Morgan and the Nye Munitions Committee both dug deeper into their files today in a week-end holiday preparing for a resumption of the battle between them next week, following the disclosure that the Morgan Company made a profit of $9,550,000 on the $500,000,000 syndicate loan to the British and French in 1915.

At the same time today Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was telling newspapermen that the Administration's proposed neutrality bill retains its original meaning despite a modification agreed to yesterday in conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The hearings on the neutrality bill are proceeding simultaneously with the Nye committee hearings, on the theory that what occurred in the days leading up to America's joining the World War may prove an object lesson to guide the country in the future.

Letter Causes Furore

Reading of the letter of Robert Lansing to President Wilson in 1915 warning him of a financial collapse if the Allies' war orders were dropped precipitated another clash between the committee and Morgan partners. George Whitney for the latter, explained that the British exchange sank, simply because England "came to the end of its resources" so far as supplying gold to the American market was concerned.

"It doesn't make any difference who pulled out the props," declared Senator Clark, "whether it was Morgan or the British—the effect was to precipitate a crisis with the result of putting pressure on the President."

"The break on the exchange market was the leverage that was used on the Administration," Senator Clark charged heatedly.

"There have been direct accusations that the bankers—the New York bankers—brought on the war, by members of this committee," retorted Mr. Morgan, who was obviously stung by the charge.

The Morgan firm insists that it had warned the British that their exchange would drop unless action were taken, and disclaims responsibility for what occurred.

In any case, said Mr. Lamont today, neither the British nor the House of Morgan had the slightest intention of bringing "pressure" on the Administration by its exchange dealings. "It is an implication that we resent," he added.

New England Seeks Direct Shipping Link With Foreign Ports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Efforts by a New England business group to improve steamship service between New England ports and foreign countries were disclosed last night by Senator Gibson (R), Vermont.

Gibson said dissatisfaction among business groups in all the New England states over what they considered unsatisfactory steamship service had reached the point where a concerted attempt would be made soon to give the region a service of its own.

"The New England ports at present are only way stations," Senator Gibson said. He asserted that while a number of steamship lines made stops at Boston in connection with their foreign schedules, there was no line which made a New England port a terminal point.

"There is sufficient interest among our New England businessmen," Senator Gibson said, "to assure sufficient backing for a New England line."

He said the question of bringing about better service for New England would be taken up with Secretary Roper of the Commerce Department, the Shipping Board bureau and other agencies of the Government soon.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Jan. 11

Naval—Tokyo Officials Consider Action

London— The next meeting of the Naval Conference will probably be postponed to Tuesday, according to informed circles quoted by the Associated Press.

At that meeting the powers are expected to turn down Japan's request for naval parity, in response to the Japanese request for a clear decision on the matter. The conference may then continue without Japan's direct participation, and may expand to include Germany and Russia.

Tokyo (AP)— The Foreign Office received a request from Admiral Nagano, chief Japanese delegate to the Naval Conference, for instructions as to whether he should terminate Japan's participation. A conference of high officials of the Foreign Office and Navy Office was summoned for late today to draft a reply.

Hoover—Defends Laws of His Administration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York— Herbert Hoover asked Secretary Ickes for a public apology for a statement that unconstitutional laws were passed during the Hoover Administration. "Not one of several hundred acts of that period has been held unconstitutional," the former President wrote in a letter to Mr. Ickes. "I never signed a law without bearing in mind the special obligation which rested upon the President to protect the Constitution."

Cuba—Gomez Leads in Voting

Havana— Early returns from the Cuban elections showed Dr. Miguel Gomez leading President Menocal by 22,200 votes to 17,600, the Associated Press reports. Nearly 2,000,000 votes were cast, and the counting is very slow. Only 207 out of 5117 precincts have thus far reported.

Nevertheless, the conviction persists in most quarters that Dr. Gomez will win easily.

In Ethiopia—Italians Report Victory

Northern Front— Italian headquarters reported defeating the Ethiopians in a skirmish at the confluence of the Gabat and Gheva Rivers, the Associated Press reports. Italian losses were three officers and three native troopers killed and three natives wounded. Ethiopian losses were said to be heavy.

The Italians bombed an Ethiopian unit from the air and a ground force ambushed the Ethiopians as they fled.

Addis Ababa— No credence is yet being given to rumors that Makale has been recaptured by the Ethiopians.

Italy—Fascist Council Session Put Off

Rome— The Fascist Grand Council meeting scheduled for Jan. 18 was postponed until Feb. 1 without explanation, the Associated Press reports.

Thus the Fascist Council will not meet until 12 days after the League Council convenes at Geneva to discuss the oil sanction.

Planes—Wait at Florida for Fog to Lift

Jacksonville, Fla. (AP)— Fifty to 60 miles of thick fog between Daytona Beach and Titusville kept 35 Marine Corps planes grounded here, while 15 others waited at Miami for the main group to join them. They are on their way in mass flight to winter fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Czech-Austrian—Terms With Little Entente?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna— What appeared to be a more likely explanation for Czech-Austrian negotiations than a Hapsburg restoration, which the Czechs oppose utterly, was advanced by observers here:

Austria wishes to come to terms with the Little Entente, for aid in staving off German expansionism and whatever assistance Germany might sponsor for the National Socialist movement in Austria, it was said.

Premier Hodza of Czechoslovakia secretly stopped off here on a return trip from Italy, and Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg is going to the Czech capital on Wednesday.

Farms—Saving Soil Replaces Cutting Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington— The conference of farm leaders is expected to endorse by a large majority the Administration substitute for the Agricultural Adjustment Act—based on rewards out of the Treasury for farmers who withdraw poor lands from use. The constitutionality of such a plan is questioned, but it is believed that the Administration has at least scored heavily by converting the object of the farm program from reducing production—a highly debated point—to the more constructive angle of soil conservation.

Sweden—King Emphasizes League Support

Stockholm (AP)— King Gustav, opening the session of the Swedish Parliament with a speech from the throne, emphasized Sweden's support of the League of Nations in efforts to reach a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Among the measures before the Parliament was one to re-enforce national defenses, including development of aviation and anti-aircraft undertakings—a measure parallel to the rearmament of other League powers.

MacDonald—Ex-Premier Named for Scots Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London— Ramsay MacDonald, Cabinet minister, was officially nominated for a vacant seat in Parliament representing the Scottish Universities. Prof. Dewar Gibb, Scottish Nationalist, and D. Cleghorn

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Action Taken For Repeal Of Teacher Oath

Baker of Newton Files Bill to Abolish Source of Much Dissension

Boston Today—*also sees*—First local result of AAA collapse bring 1 cent boost in price of milk—Date set for first local test of labor's "Magna Charta"—Shower baths ordered in new fishing trawlers—Committee named to assist transatlantic air flights from Boston.

Oath—Repeal Bill Filed in Legislature

Repeal of the highly controversial bill requiring Massachusetts teachers to swear allegiance to state and national constitutions was embodied in a bill filed by Representative William B. Baker of Newton today, only a few hours before the deadline for entering.

The bill was filed in behalf of the president and other officers of the Massachusetts Council of Teachers' Unions, an affiliate of the State Federation of Labor. The officers are Walter Sidley of Lawrence, president; Dr. James H. Sheldon of Cambridge, J. R. Walsh of Cambridge and John D. Connors of New Bedford.

Little chance was seen for the success of the measure in view of the fact that the same militant group who fostered the oath law last session is still in power. However, teachers and liberal groups in general saw the effort as a step in the right direction.

Only a few minutes after Representative Baker's bill had been filed, Senator William F. Madden of Boston filed a counter measure which by its sweeping provision ridiculed the oath repeal effort. Senator Madden's little legislative joke read in part:

"No person shall be required to take or subscribe to an oath or affirmation as a qualification for holding any public office either elective or appointive in the service of the Commonwealth or in any political subdivision thereof."

Jostling crowds of legislators and hangers-on filled both House and Senate clerks' offices today as the total number of bills now awaiting action mounted to 1200 for the House and to about 400 for the Senate. Discrepancy in the totals was accounted for by the fact that there are about six times as many representatives as senators.

Among the more important measures filed in the last minute rush were:

By Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston—a bill providing for a referendum in Boston to decide upon the question of proportional representation in the city council and the school committee elections and the choice of mayor on a preferential basis. This vote would be taken after Jan. 1, 1938.

By Senator Madden (in serious vein)—A bill providing that special justices in district courts serve on an annual basis instead of being paid by the day as at present. The salary would be determined on the basis of the population of the judicial district—$2500 where the population is less than 5000 and up to $5000 for cities up to 125,000 and over.

By Representative Thomas Dorgan, who introduced the oath measure and who declared that the would-be repealers will "never get away with it"—a bill to repeal the preprimary convention law. The first preprimary convention was held in 1934 and Mr. Dorgan declared that these meetings were "positively bagged."

By Roger W. Hardy of Waltham—A petition to the Legislature to try to bring about a reduction in the real estate taxes by prohibiting towns to make appropriations in excess of their current revenues.

What has the Legislature ahead of it during the session just begun?: Page 5.

Milk—One-Cent Rise in Price Planned

New England dairy farmers were today virtually assured of a one-cent-a-quart increase in milk funds turned over to them by intown distributors. This decision by those drafting a new milk marketing agreement following the AAA collapse, was hailed as a step forward for the dairy industry.

There is a catch, however. It is the way the farm prices will be advanced. The consumer, as usual, will take the full brunt of the increase.

Thus today sharp criticisms of the traditional spread between what the dealer charges the consumer and the amount he ultimately pays to the farmer was heard. The critics, among them Herbert A. Brown, Middlesex County dairy agent, declared it "high time that something was done to cut down distributing costs, so that more money could be passed along to the farmer without increasing prices to the consumer."

Another critic of the alleged-antiquated system of distribution whereby six milk wagons clatter down one street to deliver six quarts of milk every morning was Prof. M. J. Mack of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He declared that distribut-

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Both Sides See Hand of Reds In Pacific Coast Ship Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor unrest along the Pacific coast is considered more serious in its potentialities today than it was during the general strike of July, 1934.

This, at least, is the opinion of competent, middle-ground observers here, and to greater or less degree is concurred in by observers and participants ranging from radical unionists to conservative shipowners.

The situation appears to point directly to a contest that may determine the question of whether or not there are to be maritime unions along the Pacific coast.

San Francisco the Arena

San Francisco, seat of triumphant rank-and-file unionism along the water fronts in its most highly developed form, is a natural arena for the contest.

On the one side are the ship operators, chafing under repeated violations of agreements reached with union men, under assertedly ineffectual labor relations setups, and under a policy of labor conciliation, fostered by the New Deal, which is wholly foreign and repugnant to their ideals of discipline and efficiency in merchant marine affairs.

The operators blame their troubles primarily upon the impetus given union organization by Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is their feeling that a sterner enforcement of labor relations machinery must be exacted before stable conditions can be assured in the shipping of the Pacific coast.

Shippers Are Not United

Only lack of concord among all shipping concerns, it is claimed, prevents united insistence upon a policy, which would impose penalties upon labor for infringement of agreements and avoidance of arbitration of all differences.

On the other side, one finds the unions, divided and quarreling among themselves, but striving toward a more stable condition of the industry and its workers. They are charged with communistic leanings by their opponents, and even charge one another with undue radicalism.

Harry Bridges, president of the San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's Association, for instance, said recently that the seamen, in their mass "job action" against the operators of steam schooners—which he condemned as an ill-advised and inopportune as well as undeclared strike—are apparently misled by "some sort of syndicalist control."

Labor Itself Is Split

Labor solidarity, so long evident along the water fronts of the coast, is strangely absent in the strike of seamen aboard four vessels tied up at San Francisco at this writing. The longshoremen are continuing to load or discharge cargo from these vessels, and are aloof from the strike.

Friends of labor foresee attacks from several quarters, possibly launched simultaneously. The International Sailors Union, about to hold a convention at Washington, will be dominated by officers opposed to the rank-and-file leadership of the coast, it is thought, and conceivably may suspend the charters of coast locals, as well as demanding formation of new unions, with memberships purged of alleged communistic tints.

Shippers May Act

Shipping interests, believed by labor to be more firmly united than their representatives would lead one to believe, may at the same time launch a concerted drive for enforcement of agreements, and the abolition of "job action."

This latter device, admittedly an illegal weapon in a strict reading of labor agreements, is held by the radically inclined labor leaders in actual control of water front unions, to be a necessity of the present situation, in which it is claimed employers violate their agreements and must be met by counter-violations. Its application to an entire industry in the case of the lumber schooners, however, has brought it into grave disrepute, and may implement popularity of an employer move against its continuance.

Future Is Uncertain

As to what may happen, one man's guess is as good as another. But after interviewing a widespread cross-section of the shipping industry in San Francisco, one gains the definite impression that repressed strife in shipping circles seems bound to burst into the open in the near future, probably before the end of January.

On the other hand, shipping men foresee the hand of Moscow in utilizing the radical-influenced unions of the coast as a spearhead of trouble for next May Day, when both tourist lists and freight tonnage will be at a peak, and greatest disaster could be caused the shipping industry.

Whomever one may choose to believe, and however his sympathies may lie, there is no escaping one fundamental point: the points of view of shipping men and their employees in the lower categories of labor appear at present to be hopelessly at variance, and to be drifting further apart rather than toward understanding.

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An Important CLEARANCE of Discontinued Patterns in China and Stemware

25% to 50% off

Complete patterns in stemware. Course plates of all kinds. Odd pieces of distinctive pottery. Fancy glassware. Vases, candlesticks and miscellaneous pieces. Seventh floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

New Air Service, London-Lisbon, Gets Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Jan. 10—With the inauguration of the first regular air service between London and Lisbon by the Crilly Airways, Portugal looks ahead to even greater strides in the development of air services.

Hitherto Portugal has not progressed very fast in this form of transport, but 1935 was a year of awakening air consciousness.

A mass flight is planned by a group of Portuguese military aviators, to the colonies. A French mission, duly authorized by the Portuguese Government, is now at the Azores, actually studying the best way of making this archipelago a landing-stage for a future line between Lisbon and North America.

This mission has made careful investigations at Port Prin and Almoxarife Beach: an airplane is making survey-flights over different islands and has repeatedly alighted on Furnas and the Sete Cidades Lakes, in St. Michaels Isle, on which attention appears to be specially concentrated.

By the Crilly regular daily air-service the present three days' journey by land from Lisbon to London is to be reduced to nine hours. A service between Lisbon and Oporto is also under consideration. The visit of the British Crilly bi-plane "Dragon" to the north of Portugal on a trial flight started this idea.

The north is the center of Portugal's chief products and it is pointed out that many perishable goods could be exported by air, such as flowers, fruit and vegetables, which are especially abundant in northern Portugal. An order was already carried out this Christmas from a big London firm for hundreds of kilograms of roses, which were flown to London.

Australian Films Helped by Quotas Imposed by State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—By imposing a quota for the size of Australian films the Victoria Parliament believes it will do much to assist the local film industry. The act providing for a quota, however, will not come into operation until it is proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council, and this will not be done until sufficient Australian films of the desired class are available for distribution. In the meantime, Australian film companies can make their plans with the knowledge that their products will find a market in Australia when ready.

Under the statute an increasing percentage of Australian films must be used for five years after the act is proclaimed. At the end of that period the percentage will become a permanent arrangement. The percentage for distributors is: First year, 5 per cent; second year, 7½ per cent; third year, 10 per cent; fourth year, 12½ per cent; fifth year, 15 per cent. For exhibitors, the percentage is: First year, 4 per cent; second year, 5 per cent; third year, 7 per cent; fourth year, 10 per cent; fifth year, 12½ per cent.

Australian films are defined as being those wholly or mainly produced in Australia. It is stipulated that studio scenes must be shot in Australia and produced by a company incorporated in Australia. Newsreels, travelogues, educational and industrial films are excluded from the quota system, although a film of this nature which is considered of merit may be included by order of the chief secretary as part of the Australian quota.

An exhibitor is given the right to reject foreign films to make way for Australian-quota films.

U. S. Court Upholds Frazier-Lemke Act

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11 (AP)—Constitutionality of the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act was upheld yesterday by Federal District Judge Elwood Hamilton in an opinion terming the act not "essentially different from the Minnesota Moratorium Law" which the Supreme Court sustained.

"The Minnesota Act," the jurist said, "may be said to have been sustained as a valid exercise of the police power of the State, justified by an emergency, and that Congress has no such power, but in answer to this, the Congress may exercise its Constitutional powers for any purpose that a State may exercise its powers."

The original Frazier-Lemke Act was knocked out last May by the Supreme Court which set aside a ruling of Judge Hamilton's predecessor, Charles I. Dawson. The law later was amended by Congress in an effort to meet the objections. In court tests to date in other districts, the amended act has been ruled invalid in whole or in part.

Lost Youth Found in Canyon

INDIO, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—Twelve-year-old Alfred Altman of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found in Painted Canyon by sheriff's deputies Jan. 9, apparently none the worse for having been lost since Tuesday afternoon.

Senate Removes Hint Of Collective Action From Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The fine-toothed comb which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is running over the Administration's neutrality bill today extracted a clause which members felt implied co-operation with the League of Nations.

The clause would have permitted the President to prohibit the export of any articles or materials of war in excess of normal amounts if placing such restrictions "will serve to promote the security and preserve the neutrality of the United States," whenever "to refrain from placing such restrictions would contribute to the prolongation or expansion of the war."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, objected to the latter phrase with the claim that it established the placing of such restrictions upon the ground of shortening a war. It was thus, to him, a step in collective action.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, replied that the executive branch of the Government had no objection to the deletion of the phrase, but that it did not place Senator Vandenberg's meaning on what seemed to be an innocuous form of words.

The interchange reveals how narrowly the Senate committee is seeking to remove every faintest hint in the direction of collective action; it shows what little chance a bill giving the President permissive authority to declare an embargo against one or the other side has, and it indicates how anxious the state department now is to please the Senate and co-operate in a bill which will satisfy public opinion.

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Conscript Wealth First—Electricity and the Constitution—Bonus—Creating Wealth—Neutrality —Gag Rule—Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the pithy, revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches on topics of interest in the United States and in foreign affairs are set apart in the following pertinent paragraphs:

Representative Edward W. Creal (D) Kentucky:

If it were the law of the land in time of war to conscript wealth first and youth second, there would never be another war.

Representative John E. Rankin (D) Mississippi:

It reminds us of a chapter from Gulliver's Travels to witness the feeble efforts of these brobdingnagian lawyers trying to convince the Supreme Court of the United States that because the Constitution does not expressly give Congress the right to deal with electric power, which the framers of that document did not even know existed at that time, then any attempt on the part of Congress to deal with this great natural resource so as to make it possible for the American people to use it, violates the Constitution and is therefore null and void.

Representative James W. Mott (R) Oregon:

The opponents of the bonus for the most part now consist of that selfish and unpatriotic minority who denounce it solely because, on account of their wealth, they know that the burden of its payment will fall largely upon themselves.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) Massachusetts:

Payment at this time will assist business recovery. I am not going to say it will alone bring about recovery of business, but with factors that exist at this time it will play an important part in business recovery. In addition to that, by passing this bill at the present time we are solving the interest problem which is going to stare Congress in the face during the next nine years unless something is done along these lines. (Applause).

Representative George Huddleston (D) Alabama:

The fundamental trouble with the "share the wealth" advocates lies in their assumption that there is somewhere a vast and inexhaustible reservoir of wealth, and that all that is needed for perfect ease is that the individual should be able to connect with this fountain. They do not think things out and see that wealth does not consist of the mere counters of money and other bits of paper, but that real wealth consists in the product of mind and muscle, and can be created only through human effort.

Representative James A. Shanley (D) Connecticut:

If there is one question to be learned from the study of neutrality, it is that there is no short cut to complete perfect neutrality. The path is long and arduous, beset with problems and obstacles whose ambit is the world itself. We may fix our eyes on the heights that beckon, but the road will be at times dreary and heartbreaking. So long as we keep our fervor unquenched, our efforts will not be in vain.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), North Dakota:

The Government will never be returned to Washington until these rules of the House, giving the majority the right to gag the minority has been abrogated and outlawed.

Representative Robert L. Ramsay (D), West Virginia:

The Administration's social security program, so far, has provided only a meager beginning, but it is the only proper answer to this question. It recognizes the need for old-age pensions and seeks to satisfy that need in proportion to the nation's ability to do so. By ganging up on the New Deal in order to destroy this great measure of the present Administration, the Tories sow the wind, and, if Dr. Townsend should be able to force his theories through Congress, would reap the whirlwind; and if he should be successful, let it be put down on the record that the gangers-up made it possible.

Reception Held To Supreme Court At White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—General smiles and handshakes were the rule last night, when President and Mrs Roosevelt entertained at the White House at a formal state reception in honor of the members of the Supreme Court, who earlier in the week had knocked the underpinnings from much of the new-deal legislation.

On Monday, the judges voted 6 to 3 to outlaw the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Last night there was another 6-to-3 decision. Six members decided to attend the judiciary reception; three to stay at home.

Present last night were Chief Justice Hughes, and Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland, Roberts, Cardozo and Stone. The absentees were Justices Brandeis, McReynolds and Butler.

Approximately 1100 guests, most of whom have some connection with the legal profession, passed down the line to shake hands with the President and his wife between 9:15 and 10:15 p. m.

Clad in wine velvet with a lace fichu, Mrs. Roosevelt was gay and jovial; but numerous guests expressed the opinion that the handshaking burden was too great to put on a President laden with problems of state.

Memories of the evening included: Mrs. Alice Longworth in cerise taffeta, greeting Bernard Baruch, "Bernie, Bernie," like a long-lost friend, and jokingly calling a Supreme Court justice "you miscreant"; Justices Sutherland and Cardoza, trudging together hands-behind-their-backs, down the long red-carpeted hall, to take their place in line; Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, whose husband was President Roosevelt's first choice for Attorney General, passing down the line right after the Attorney General and Mrs. Homer S. Cummings; scores of men who were greeted by friends as "Judge;" the Cabinet procession, made short by the absence of Secretary and Mrs. Cordell Hull; Mrs. James A. Farley; Secretary Harold L. Ickes; Secretary Claude A. Swanson and Miss Frances Perkins.

Tibetan Guides Get Lost On 'Roof of the World'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Even Tibetan guides get lost in Tibet, occasionally, according to testimony brought back by Brook Dolan, American naturalist who has recently returned from a zoological tour to "the roof of the world."

Mr. Dolan tells of wandering in cold uplands, where the high altitude is in itself a major handicap to those not accustomed to such conditions, through country featured by dry wastes, rivers, bogs and other difficulties of travel.

Many times, he says, both he and the guides were lost and got back to known territory only after great hardships.

Exposition Welcome Stirs Roosevelt To Push Pacific Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Last October, the big limousine carrying President Roosevelt rolled across Cabrillo bridge here coming to a halt in front of the Plaza de Mexico of the California Pacific International Exposition.

As the presidential car drew up, 200 children vigorously waved the flags of 34 nations shouting a gay welcome to Mr. Roosevelt. They were the children of the 34 nationals who participated in the House of Pacific Relations.

The President smiled, waved his hand and drove on—but he didn't forget the Chinese, Japanese, German, Spanish, Mexican, Swedish, Italian and scores of other children who joined in his exposition welcome.

So impressed was the nation's Chief Executive that he expressed a long-cherished desire to see a Pan-Pacific Union established on this coast. He told Frank Drugan, executive secretary of the exposition, and originator of the House of Pacific Relations plan, that federal aid might be obtained for such a Latin-American clearing house here.

From that suggestion has developed the plan locally to make the exposition an annual event for the promotion of good will and commerce between this nation and the Central and South American governments.

Home Toy Market Regained by Skill Of British Makers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Modern tubular steel furniture for dolls' houses, toy carpet sweepers that really sweep, and a rival to the game of Yo Yo are among the toys British manufacturers offered to Christmas shoppers.

The British toy trade produced more last year than for many years previously. Home markets that were held by continental firms have been won back. It is said that 90 per cent of toys on sale here this Christman were British.

The toy that, it is claimed, will rival Yo Yo in popularity takes the form of animals that without any mechanism can be made to walk and run along the ground by pulling a string. They can perform antics and be made to take part in races.

One firm, specializing in the manufacture of small toys that were a few years ago the monopoly of toymakers on the continent of Europe, has recently moved into new premises half as large again as its old factory.

Ship Truce Is Declared To Allow Liner to Sail

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The immediate prospect of a seaman's strike was dissipated last night when an agreement was reached between union representatives and the Panama Pacific Steamship Line to take out the liner Virginia today on schedule.

The agreement was a temporary truce since it was said that the crew would insist upon a new wage schedule before the vessel leaves port again.

Union League Club Puts New Deal In Fallacies of Ages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Classifying the Roosevelt New Deal among the "fallacies of the ages that have been tried and that have failed time and again throughout history," the Union League Club, nub of the Republican ultra-conservative opposition in the East, today has replied to the President's "challenge" to citizens in disagreement with his administrative methods to state their cases.

In a statement prepared by its public affairs committee and adopted without a dissenting vote at the annual meeting in its sumptuous clubhouse at Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, last night, the membership, besides outlining what it regards as the proper national policy at this time, castigated the Roosevelt recovery policies as "fostering civil strife" and depreciating the "very integrity of citizenship."

Step Toward Autocracy

Emergency conditions had been used as "stepping stones" to rule by autocracy, the statement declares, maintaining that, while the greatest problem of the moment was unemployment, it was "being used to create political power," "subversive legislation," "arbitrary administrative acts accompanied by wild governmental spending," and "untaxed governmental institutions competing with taxed private industry."

"If the unemployed are to find jobs, industry must be freed from such governmental interference," the club holds. "It must be encouraged to organize itself nationally outside of government in a manner that will enable it to understand and solve those great general problems that constantly arise which affect all industry."

Must Have New Laws

New Deal laws, the statement continues, must be replaced by laws to "properly" control security issues, stock exchanges, public utilities and other business and industrial enterprises.

"As the absorption of the unemployed takes place and industry is restored, following the revision of legislation to accomplish the return of confidence, and agriculture receives the benefits assured under such procedure, a new survey of conditions can then unfold the further needs of the time and we will move on intelligently toward greater peace and prosperity."

Charles C. Paulding, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company and a member of 18 other rail and bridge directorates, was re-elected president of the club.

Contempt Ruling In Racket Inquiry Upheld by Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The move to compel testimony on racketeering from evasive witnesses in New York City's battle on racketeering was upheld in the Supreme Court here yesterday, when Justice William Harman Black sustained the contempt ruling of Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook, presiding over the extraordinary term for the New York County racket inquiry, in the case of Abraham Finkel, Harlem restaurant proprietor.

Justice Black refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Finkel, who was jailed after he gave conflicting testimony before the special racket jury, and his refusal was seen as a weapon in law that would remove from the path of the inquiry the hindrance of recalcitrancy.

Great Help to Inquiry

Justice Black's refusal of the writ was a broadside in this fight, castigating Finkel as typical of men who were "holding back the truth" from an "indefatigable" prosecution and recognizing in his case the "old struggle between attempts at justice and their frustration by men who have no sympathy with the law or have not the courage to do a citizen's part to stamp out the evils by indictment and conviction."

He described Finkel as "one of the very men to reap the advantage that would follow the conviction of racketeers who prey upon business not strong enough to protect itself," holding that "a little American courage of the Spartan variety" would soon clear up the racket menace.

Very Serious Situation

"The situation is a more serious one than the man in the street realizes," his opinion continues. "Racketeers have thrown down a challenge to law and order, and such a challenge where right and justice is so imperative cannot be met by hair-line legal distinctions in favor of men who are holding back the truth, as the record here fully and completely shows the witness was.

"It has almost got to the point where thoughtful men are asking what laws are made for if they can be construed out of their original meaning and patent purpose. The object of every legal investigation is to secure the truth. This can only be done by fearless prosecutors backed by courageous citizens and a free press."

Ph. D. Degree Is Found Aid in Job Seeking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Job seekers armed with a Ph. D. degree have little trouble finding work, the annual report of the Northwestern University placement bureau indicates. In fact placement opportunities for all college graduates, the report shows, have increased rapidly during the past six months.

The number of men and women who obtained positions through the bureau in December was 107 per cent greater than that of August. During the year the bureau placed 1538 graduates and alumni in positions at starting salaries averaging $1329 yearly. Holders of Ph. D. degrees, every one of which who desired employment was placed, got starting salaries averaging $200 a month.

Hitler's Speeches to Be Fewer; 'Fans' Make His Job Difficult

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 11—With the announcement from the Propaganda Ministry last night that Adolf Hitler's voice will be heard less frequently in future, renewed emphasis is placed on the heavy demands that fall on the Führer of the Third Reich.

No explanation was given of the announcement by the Propaganda Minister.

It begins to be generally understood through the nation that Adolf Hitler as leader of a nation of 66,000,000 has no sinecure, especially since he has achieved almost mythical, heroic proportions in the eyes of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, and legends still circulate as to his magnetic power, compelling eyes that fire undying devotion, inflexible will and selfless service!

Admiration Important

No man can live up to this reputation, one would say, but the popular dictatorship is forceful to succeed, at least outwardly. He has much help in skillful propaganda. For the strongest factor in keeping alive public devotion, is the mouth-to-mouth testimony of idealistic admirers. In the public mouth, quite ordinary happenings soon tend to assume an epic character.

But, whatever the means by which the popularity has been achieved, the fact remains that it is there. There is daily proof of it. A public apparance is made the scene of immense enthusiasm Thousands stand for hours in the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, or in Berchtesgaden, on the odd chance of a momentary glimpse. Naturally, much of this can be discounted as mere curiosity and mob enthusiasm, which might just as easily veer round to disapproval. But this does not show any tangible signs of happening.

"If Only Hitler Knew"

In all the cities, to which the Führer makes his lightning visits, the masses still "jubilate," despite their alleged fickleness and their undoubted secret grumbling at the unpromising development in business life.

Whatever the shortcomings of the present régime, the majority of Germans still believe that "if only Hitler knew" all would be set right!

"Naturally, there are more tangible outward visible signs of this mass worship. Herr Hitler's mail numbers some thousand letters a day, many of them pathetic enough! Great pride is taken in the fact that the Führer's staff answer all of these epistles personally. While Germans resident abroad write of their undying devotion to the Third Reich, certain foreigners—English, Americans and Dutch, in particular—offer very frank advice to the Führer, as to how to manage his various problems.

Most of the petitions from within Germany seem to be pathetic requests for work, or for help in home or business difficulties. A glimpse at some of these might give the outsider a better idea of the real state of Germany today than all the articles in the German press!

Constant Hand-Shaking

But expressions of public devotion here are not limited to letters. There is a constant flow of visitors from the country and the provinces to the Chancellery in Berlin. These poor people apparently hope to get tangible aid from the man who has promised so much. Some recent statistics in the "Angriff" say that 60 per cent of these visitors come in the hope of thus getting work; some 20 per cent come for advice in business matters, and a large number of the remainder must be drawn thither by purely sentimental reasons.

In order that pathetic visitors may not be too rudely disappointed, a department of 25 rooms has been set apart for them in the Chancellery. For their reception, 50 specially qualified young Storm Troopers are in attendance.

Heads of states are not to be envied, especially when they depend, directly or indirectly, on "vox populi." And truly the penalties of greatness are many!

State Court's Ruling Adds $12,000,000 To Philadelphia Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—A recent State Supreme Court decision apparently leaves Mayor Wilson and his new administration facing the necessity of raising an additional $12,000,000.

For the year 1935 no appropriation was made for the sinking fund of the city—a fact which contributed much to the favorable showing on the municipal books as Mr. Wilson ended his service as controller.

But last spring President Judge Thomas D. Finletter, of Common Pleas Court No. 4, handed down a decision that the city must pay $7,667,015 into the fund for the year.

Appeals against this ruling, made by Mr. Wilson and the City Council, have now been refused in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, which reaffirmed Judge Finletter's order.

It is assumed that under these circumstances the $3,049,779 appropriation voted for 1936 will also have to be increased to about $7,500,000.

Mr. Wilson announced that he plans to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Whatever is the final outcome, he declared, the real estate tax will be left unchanged. If necessary, he declared, he would advocate the imposition of a four-mill personal property tax on mutual insurance companies and mutual savings societies, which it has been estimated, would raise about $6,000,000 annually.

Films for Schools In South Australia Cover Wide Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed to investigate the possibilities of visual education in State schools, the Education Department has obtained 50 films which will be rented to the schools.

Most of them came from overseas, 12 dealing with general science, 15 with industrial matters, eight with geography, five with nature, four with general knowledge and five with physiology. The subjects include:

Native Animals of Australia, safety at sea, atmospheric pressure, the Pyramids and the Sphinx, how teeth grow, Shakespeare's Stratford, cotton goods and cotton growing, silk, glass blowing, bacteria, from wheat to bread, from tree to newspaper, eclipse of the sun, tides and the moon, anthracite, the Panama Canal, energy from sunlight, and chemical effects of elecericity.

Non-departmental schools will be permitted to hire the films so that every educational institution in the State will have the benefit of the new scheme. Full particulars supplied to teachers in specially prepared booklets will enable them to turn the silent pictures into talkies.

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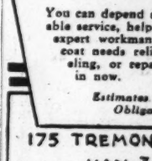

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Thomson, Laborite, were also put on the official list. The results of the vote will be announced on Feb. 3.

The election is considered safe for Mr. MacDonald, a National Laborite, who is needed by Prime Minister Baldwin to preserve the Cabinet's status as a "National Government" coalition.

Manchester — The "use of the Scottish Universities constituency as a safe refuge for a beaten and discredited politician" was deplored by the Union of University Liberal Societies, in conference here, in the form of a resolution.

Moscow—Big Arms Program Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — "Because of the aggressive intentions of Germany and Japan," Russia will at once increase its armed strength to the "highest attainable level." This was the most striking announcement of Premier Molotoff in his address on the state of the nation to the U. S. S. R. Central Executive Committee. Stalin sat close by and joined in the unrestrained applause of the speech.

Russia would like to establish better relations with these two countries, the Premier said, but: "Germany is literally a military camp. . . . The National Socialists are preparing to strike. . . . Japan has not replied for six months to a Soviet mixed frontier commission, due to its aggressive aims. . . . Recent reports of a military alliance between Germany and Japan are not considered surprising here."

Soviet 1935 industrial production, the Premier said, was 16 per cent above 1934, and the coming year will see a 20 per cent additional advance, together with 24 per cent greater farm output.

Defense against Reich and Japan: Page 1.

Arms—Trade Found to Have Required Long Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Increasingly clear light was thrown on the process by which the United States came to advance large-scale credits to the allies during the World War.

The Senate inquiry produced letters by Robert Lansing of the State Department and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, both showing that vast purchases were being made by the allies in the United States, that they were bought on the "charge account" so to speak, that the allies had no means of paying up at once, that unless America followed its sales of goods with longer term loans, the trade would dry up and the huge war expansion of American industry and agriculture be demoralized.

The Lansing and McAdoo pressure was directed at President Wilson, who finally permitted such credits. The Senators tried to show that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had a part in persuading Mr. Wilson, but Mr. Morgan and his partners consistently denied it.

Dollar—Stabilization Fund Put at $1,800,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — For another year, President Roosevelt will be able to use the Exchange Stabilization Fund—now standing at $1,800,000,000, derived from the "profits" of the devalued dollar; and he is authorized still further to devalue the dollar, according to the terms of a proclamation he signed today.

The proclamation, provided for under the terms of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, rounds out for the whole of President Roosevelt's elected term the possibility of daily operations in foreign exchanges to affect the value of the dollar.

Munitions—Bribery Question Raised at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London — Bribery came up before the Royal Arms Inquiry. Sir Charles Craven, managing director of the Vickers-Armstrong munitions concern, was asked whether it was necessary, in his experience, to bribe foreign government officials to obtain arms orders.

"I should say that roughly the farther you get away from Britain, the looser the morals are." There was loud laughter, succeeded by some sober afterthought.

Where Old King Winter Reigns as a Genial Host

Ewing Galloway; © Chas. E. Brown; By a Staff Photographer

Beauty Forms an Entrancing Background for Winter Sports Enthusiasts

Upper Left—Bobsledding at Lake Placid, America's Capital of Winter Sports. Upper Center—More Thrills, Tobogganing Down the Sierra Nevada Mountains Above Lake Tahoe. Upper Right—Jim Collins of Tacoma, Wash., Does a Geland-Esprung Down Alta Vista, Rainier National Park, in the State of Washington. Circle—A Carefree Group Aboard a "Snow Train." Lower Left—Grace and Beauty Combine as This Woman Skater Shows Her Skill on a Rink at Mürren, Swits. Lower Center—Near Their Goal, a Group of Happy Skiers Leave the "Snow Train" at Greenfield, N. H. Lower Right—Ice-Boating at Lake Placid

Blind Foundation Announces Gift Of Ten Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Ten new college scholarships for blind students are provided through a recent gift of William Nelson Cromwell, lawyer and philanthropist, to the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York. Mr. Cromwell, who is the senior partner in the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, this city, has been a trustee of the foundation for the past five years. He is the founder and president of the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind in Paris.

Almost since its inception, in 1923, the American Foundation for the Blind has yearly awarded several scholarships of $250 each to blind students who have indicated their intention to prepare for a definite vocational objective. Last year the foundation was able to provide scholarships for only 25 per cent of the total number applying.

Miss Evelyn C. McKay, social research secretary for the American Foundation for the Blind, cited two outstanding examples of blind students who have benefited by the scholarships. "In one instance," she said, "a young three-quarters Navajo Indian, equipped with but one-tenth per cent normal vision received a scholarship. This student chopped wood, tuned pianos and repaired bicycles to supplement the gift money and successfully completed his college training. Now he is employed by the United States Government inservice to his own tribe.

"A woman student used her award for a year's work at the Margaret Morrison School of Social Work of the Carnegie Institute of Technology," continued Miss McKay. "Today she is administering pensions for widows and the blind and aged for a large district in Pennsylvania. Examples such as these help others to realize that they too may fill a useful place in society."

The 10 new scholarships created by Mr. Cromwell's donation will be awarded in June, for use during the following academic year.

Western Union Cut Rate For Escort to the Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 11—Officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company, after conferences with M. C. Migel, president of the American Foundation for the Blind, have agreed to reduce the regular messenger-hire rate from 60 cents to 40 cents an hour for blind persons who desire Western Union messengers to act as escorts.

Any blind person who travels knows what it means to find himself in a hotel room in a strange city, with a definite place to go, and his escort unaccountably missing.

America Discovered From West, German Ethnologists Believe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—"Who discovered America?" has lately been publicly discussed by German ethnologists who have devoted years to the collection of material that might prove to include indications on which to base at least a tentative answer. The views put forward by the natural scientists have been summarized by Prof. Dr. Walter Krickeberg of the Berlin Ethnological Museum, who has published the substance of their arguments and conclusions.

The theory is generally admitted by European ethnologists that America was originally peopled mainly by overland incursions by way of the Bering Straits, and not from one of the two oceans. It is also assumed by the majority of the ethnologists who have studied the question that the old Asiatic culture was carried by immigrants from the north to the southern point of America.

Same Articles

Erland Nordenskiöld, the Swedish ethnologist, showed that numerous marks of civilization are discovered among the Indian tribes of southern South America (in the highlands of Bolivia, Chile, Gran Chaco, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego) that are essential and typical constituent parts of the ancient North American hunting community. Among these are screen tents and underground dwellings, leggings and moccasins, material for striking fire, the earth oven, the suction reed, from which the tobacco pipe developed, the quiver made of hide, boats made of bark, leather round boats, games with balls, such as hockey and battledore, and various religious rites and myths.

These objects, the present-day ethnologists agree, were not the common property of early mankind, but were strictly the possession of a certain race whose wanderings they accompanied. Furthermore, it was only on the Pacific side of America that the Indians possessed a higher type of boat, corresponding with the double boats and the sailing boats with double masts of the South Sea islanders.

Landing at Ecuador

A report has, the investigators ascertained, been handed down in several forms of a landing by seafarers of a foreign race at the Punta de Santa Elena, on the south coast of Ecuador. Only men, tradition says, arrived, and they were finally killed by the native population on account of their cannibalistic customs. Professor Krickeberg points out that it is obvious that these invaders came from the South Seas, for the reports agree in the detail that "the strangers dug deep springs through the rock of the coast until the underground water was reached. As a matter of fact, the professor observes, there was no question of springs, the wanderers merely worked the surface soil as they had done at home, where the upper, unfertile strata of the soil was removed until the underground water level was reached. This form of cultivation, the ethnologists believe, exists in America today only on the arid Peruvian coast, and in their opinion it was brought there by those immigrants from the South Seas.

The ethnologists see also an "Asiatic type" in Central America, especially in the forms taken by art, in the symbols, and in sacred functions.

The idea of the worldly and heavenly mountain and its earthly materialization, the temple pyramid, the earthly-heavenly dualism, incorporated in the fight between the eagle and the snake, and the chief subjects of the ornamentation of the façades of the ancient temples, are all considered by the investigators to connect Mexico and the Maya realm with the Indian culture of Southern and South Eastern Asia.

The ethnologists conclude from all the indications now available that the old stream of Asiatic culture did not cross the Pacific, but followed from the north the current passing down the Pacific coast, gradually reaching Central America.

This conclusion is regarded by the investigators as being supported also by the isolated remnants of east Asiatic manners and customs, especially in connection with fishing and hunting, found among the Indians of the northwest coast. The ethnologists surmise that the ancient Asiatic seafarers discovered, on their way down the northern edge of the Pacific Ocean, the fiords of the northwest coast, with excellent fishing grounds, and surrounded by forests, and either stayed there permanently, or rested for a time on their way southwards.

America was thus, the ethnologists sum up, "discovered from the west, not only in the gray antiquity by northern Asiatic hunters, but also very much later, though long before the arrival of Columbus from the east, by oceanic seafarers and by southern or eastern Asiatic colonizers.

Air Chief Discloses U. S. Pacific Plans

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—Col. Delos C. Emmons, chief of the army's air groups in the Hawaiian Islands, disclosed yesterday that under a new procurement program the United States would have full command of the middle Pacific by 1938.

The Army's air strength on the defended island of Oahu, Colonel Emmons said, now comprises two groups of only 104 planes, but the present program would provide two full wings of modern high-performance pursuit, attack, long-range reconnaissance and bombardment squadrons.

He declined to disclose the number of planes that would be on hand by 1938.

"By that time, however, we will have full command of the middle Pacific," the Colonel said. "This command will extend over a 1500-mile radius from Oahu, with our new high-speed, long-range reconnaissance and bombardment groups. I think it equally important for proper defense of our Pacific frontier that a similar force be established in Alaska."

Game Parlors Ordered Closed

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The revocation of licenses of game parlors in New York City which offer coupons redeemable in cash or catalogued prizes for bagatelle and "pin-ball" has been ordered by Mayor LaGuardia to take effect on Monday. About 60 of these so-called "Sportlands" are listed in the five boroughs.

Winter Recreations Thrive Under Spell of 'Snow Train'; Skiing Tops Lists of Sports

"Jack-Frost-wishes-the-pleasure-of-your-company . . . R. S. V. P."

Written in frosted steam against a wintry sky, such a legend—through implication — beckons increasing numbers of winter sports enthusiasts as, blowing and snorting, their tremendous exhalations forming vapor cameos in the crisp air, locomotives stand steaming at certain terminals waiting to push winterward with that modern innovation, the "snow train."

Probably more than any other feature of winter these trainloads of city folk speeding into snowy fastnesses tell a story of a remarkable change in the attitude of Americans toward winter recreations. Thanks to snug toggery, the speed of transportation, the modern impulse to be "on the go," an international-mindedness which popularized the Scandinavian sport of skiing, the Alpine keenness for figure-skating, the Scots' love of the roarin' game of curling, the thrill of tobogganing, bob-sledging, snowshoeing—thanks to such influences, Old Man Winter is no longer shunned as a shivery nose-nipper, but rather is courted as an expansive and genial host.

Crowning King Winter

And so, on most any week end during midwinter, at the Grand Central Terminal in New York, the North Station in Boston, Windsor Station in Montreal, Can., in European centers, at cities within striking distance of the mountains of the Pacific coast, the clang of engine bells calls long lines of gayly bedecked excursionists to the train sheds whence snow specials wait.

Credit for this mass movement to the mountains goes to the Boston & Maine Railroad, since this line claims the honor of being first in America to introduce and operate a "snow train" for winter sports. The idea originated six years ago with Frederic T. Grant, general passenger agent of the B. & M. In 1931 the first snow train, carrying 197 passengers, puffed out of Boston. The idea caught on. The following years as many as 3000 persons utilized the train on a single Sunday. The year-by-year growth of the idea may be told in figures: In 1931 snow trains carried 8371 passengers; in 1932, 10,314 passengers; in 1933, 7703; 1934, 14,974; in 1935, 17,943.

Trains' Destinations

And where do the sports enthusiasts alight? Far and wide, friend; far and wide. On the Boston & Maine the favorite objectives are scattered through the White Mountains and identified with such appealing names as Franconia Notch, Crawford Notch, Pinkham Notch, Littleton, Lancaster, Intervale, Canaan, North Conway; while White River Junction, Brattleboro, and Smugglers' Notch in Vermont likewise act as snow train magnets.

The Berkshires in Massachusetts and Connecticut and the Green Mountains in Vermont, reached by several lines, are popular with southern New England and eastern New York excursionists.

Far-faring sports enthusiasts head for the long toboggan slide, the skating and curling rinks which flank the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, or push on into the lake-dotted, fir-freckled land of the Lorentians via snow trains out of Montreal.

New Yorkers and "points northers" find the New Haven Railroad running one-day trips into the Berkshires, popular destinations being Norfolk, South Lee and Pittsfield; and week-end specials, leaving New York on Friday and returning Sunday night, puff on through the snow banks to reach Mt. Mansfield, Vt., Woodstock, Vt., and Sugar Hill, N. H.

Bear Mountain's Lure

Bear Mountain, Palisades Interstate Park, is making a bid for winter enthusiasts comparable to its summer popularity, and trains on the West Shore Railroad whisk skiers, skaters, sliders and spectators by the hundreds from canyoned streets to canopied forests in little more than a hour's ride.

The New York Central system looks to the Catskills and the Adirondacks for its chief winter haunts. One destination to which all winter sports addicts eventually gravitate is Lake Placid, capital of winter sports in America. The New York Central has established low trip fares, and runs two major excursions to Lake Placid coincident with the high spots in the winter program at that cosmopolitan resort. Gore Mountain, North Creek, is a mecca for skiers recognized by the New York Central with a series of special ski trains. Phoenicia and other points in the Catskills on the New York Central are reached by low-fare trains; Vermont highlands are penetrated by the same system, and excursions and special week-end fares prevail for those who cross the border into Canadian snows.

Railroad's Opportunity

The long and the short of it is that railroad men, at this season when automobiles are more or less handicapped with road and weather conditions, are quickly capitalizing on the fact that rails already reach into some of the most favored scenic spots in America and it is such spots that furnish the best facilities for all-round winter recreation. This winter-consciousness, it should be understood, is not confined to the northeast, although the northern Appalachian terrain seems made to order for the pursuits of winter. All the way across the northern snow belt—in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota; the national parks of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado; the slopes of Mt. Rainier, Washington—bundled figures with colorful scarfs pile out of warm railroad coaches and into the invigorating drifts. It is young America meeting King Boreas with a laugh.

Incidentally, the railroads are not alone in profiting from the exploitation of winter. When Young America goes forth to the frosty fray, he and she must be uniformed à la mode and equipped ne plus ultra. This calls for sportswear of distinction, for just the right touch in skis and snowshoes and skates and sleds. Hence, there have appeared in department and sporting goods stores special departments known as "snow-train departments," "snow-train lodges" and the like. In some terminals winter sportswear and equipment are featured in arcade stores, and some companies have representatives aboard the trains with stocks of goods. A costume and equipment renting service is likewise a part of most well-conducted "snow trains."

The first "snow trains" on both the Boston & Maine Railroads and the Maine Central Railroad (out of Portland) saw five trains chugging into the hinterland. It is estimated that the patronage on these trains showed about 75 to 80 per cent skiers, while the remainder was composed of snowshoe enthusiasts, tobogganers and even some sledders and skaters. Many New England towns have responded to this trek into the snowlands by constructing long ski trails; a few have erected professional ski jumps; and others have arranged special attractions for the entertainment of rosy-cheeked guests.

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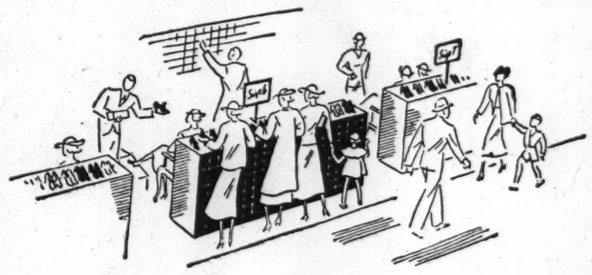

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Boston Day... Oath, Wagner, Trawler...

(Continued from Page 1)

ing costs were far higher in New England than in many large cities of the West. The removal of AAA supervision, he said, will bring this issue into focus once more, particularly with dealers once again emphasizing that they cannot pay farmers what the AAA has declared to be a fair price and still make a profit for themselves.

Labor Act—Shoe Firm To Attack Constitutionality

Boston today loomed as the scene of organized labor's first big test of the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act.

For years organized labor has emphasized its objection to employers forming labor unions or influencing them in any way. So called "company unions" were designated most opprobrious obstacle of worker's unions.

When the NRA was declared unconstitutional last spring, President Roosevelt placed high on the list of his "must" legislation the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act. Its principal effect was to outlaw company unions. It established a new National Labor Relations Board with quasi-judicial powers to enforce the new law. Labor leaders hailed the Wagner-Connery Act as a new Magna Charta. President Roosevelt signed it last July 5.

Today in Lynn Charles Goldman, legal counsel for the Lion Shoe Company, disclosed he will, besides denying other allegations, attack the constitutionality of the law. The Labor Relations Board has ordered the company to appear in Boston Jan. 23 to answer charges of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union that it financed and formed a company union, which has, in the belief of the board, led to strikes. (A month ago Lynn was the scene of rioting as members of the two unions clashed.)

Just before Christmas the Federal District Court in Kansas held the Wagner-Connery law unconstitutional, but Boston labor heads assert the decision was influenced by the fact that the flour concern involved, located in Kansas, did business only within the State. The Lion firm, they assert, is engaged in interstate business. Hence the Boston case may be the first to give the Magna Charta a real test.

Trawlers—New Craft To Have Shower Baths

In Bath, Maine, today preparations were made for laying the keels for three new steam trawlers for Boston's Bay State Fishing Company. So far as could be learned they are the only sizable ships for non-war purposes building along the Atlantic Coast. They were, in fact, said to be the first such ships ordered built in the last five years. More than that, when they dip into the Atlantic for their first venture in the fish trade, they will be the largest and most powerful fishing ships afloat.

Those facts may be important, but they didn't impress the boys on Fish Pier today at all. There was just one thing that bobbed up in their conversation . . . the new ships will have shower baths!

They will be 142 feet long, and have a beam of 25 feet. They will cost about $500,000 and have many wonderful things, including a drying room for oilskins. But, most wonderful of all, they will have shower baths for the fishermen. Shower baths, it appears, are conspicuously absent on ships that sail from Boston's Fish Pier.

Aviation—Committee For New England Named

"Planning"—prominent word in the economic vocabulary of this decade—is likely to cast a definite stamp on aviation development in New England. Today a New England aviation committee was named by the New England Regional Planning Commission, through its chairman, Victor M. Cutter.

This committee will sit down at once to formulate a co-ordinated New England aviation development program. One of the first things which the committee must consider, advised Mr. Cutter, is the location of the new transatlantic air base for the new Britain-to-America route scheduled to start by 1937 at the latest.

As he announced the committee Mr. Cutter said: "The eastern aviation frontier in the United States stops at New York. Here in New England we have done virtually nothing to promote aviation soundly. Aviation must avoid that costly mistake which railroads made and build not on speculation but on economic plans. The committee which we have selected represents New England, the army, the navy, state aviation departments and big business."

The new committee, headed by Col. Porter Adams, president of Norwich University, includes: Lt. Richard E. Cobb of the U. S. Army air corps; Guy P. Gannett, publisher, Portland, Maine; Lt. Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, U. S. Air Reserves; Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, of M. I. T.; Daniel J. Kiely, chief of the division of state airports of Rhode Island; Hervey F. Law, WPA advisor for airport development; Harold B. Richmond of General Radio Company; F. W. Shepherdson, chairman, Vermont State Planning Board; and Laurence F. Whittemore, Boston & Maine Railroad.

Montreal is seen competing with Boston for transatlantic air business. Page 5.

Teachers—Action On Reardon Explained

Dear Boston Day Column:

Whenever one of our family finds something in the Monitor that doesn't appear to be purely factual it is something, for we consider the Monitor a paper that absolutely insists upon the facts.

An article that appeared recently pertaining to the action of the Massachusetts State Federation of Teachers regarding the dismissal of Dr. Payson Smith and the appointment of James G. Reardon gave the impression that the federation voted to request Governor Curley to appoint Mr. Reardon. That is decidedly not true.

The fact is that a small group of the directors took it upon themselves to do some electioneering for Mr. Reardon and made use of the members of the federation without their consent (and much to their disgust) to put over a low-down political deal.

Members of the federation resent very much being used to further the political ambitions of a few of the directors and are laying plans to make the federation an educational, instead of political, organization.

Sincerely, J. L. B.
Newton, Mass.

(N. B. On Dec. 17 the federation directors, acting for the federation, voted 12 to 8 in endorsement of Mr. Reardon. This fact was published without comment as to how it was obtained.—Ed.)

Posters—Post Office Has Illuminated Display

Displaying in turn 24 vividly colored posters depicting the Post-Office Department's services, the Federal Building's new "posting machine" continued to be the object of inspection by visitors and employees alike today.

The new device is eight feet high, five feet wide, weighs 700 pounds, is fashioned of bronze and operates continuously. Similar machines are being installed in various important post-office buildings throughout the country but this is the first to be brought to New England.

The "posting machine" devotes the preponderant number of its scenes to the air mail. It also advertises baby bonds, the U. S. Philatelic Agency, the parcel post and other departments.

Reason for the new device is to increase the post-office business during the coming year, following one of the best 12-month periods in the history of the office.

Reason for running it all night is the rumor that several scrubwomen, passing postmen and three other people find much cheer and inspiration in watching the shiny bright posters go by during the small hours of the morning.

Estimates of the cost of the department's latest service have not been received.

Resign—Three Members Of Education Adivsory Board

Stating that in their opinion, "irreparable harm" has been done the State Department of Education by the removal of Dr. Payson Smith as commissioner, Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, Henry B. Sawyer, retired Boston financier, and Walter V. McDuffee, Springfield educator, last night resigned from the Advisory Board of Education. Their action followed close upon their attendance of the first meeting of the board since it was presided over by James G. Reardon. He was appointed commissioner by Governor Curley a month ago.

"Their resignations are accepted," Governor Curley said, "and—contrary to the apparent belief of the board members—there is every indication that the Department of Education will continue to function. . . . There will be no calamity."

The powers of the Advisory Board are very limited. Their principal specified function is to pass upon appointment or removal of heads of the main department divisions. Dr. Smith also consulted them on budget matters and removal of noncivil service employees.

Blue Eagle—Still Has A Kick Left In It

Bostonians who thought that Mr. Schechter's famous chickens had given New Deal's Blue Eagle its final knock-out blow were surprised to learn today that the "old bird" may still have $45 worth of kick in him.

Back in 1934, when the Durso Construction Company was building the "Coskata" Light House at Nantucket, its PWA contract provided, among other things, that one Adolph Oldfield Jr. should be paid $45 weekly. For the week of July 4, Mr. Oldfield says he did not receive his $45.

So Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier has ordered the Durso Company to appear in Federal District Court next Tuesday to show why it did not obey title 2 of the NRA, which chiefly concerned with public works, was one of the few provisions not declared unconstitutional and which, as it happened, covered Mr. Oldfield's $45.

Half-Dime—Starts Flurry In Coin Collectors Market

Coin collectors throughout the country have been excited during the past week due to a news story from Canada—in fact due to the little figure one being inserted in that story. Now such an insertion wouldn't mean much to most people, but the difference between a coin worth $50 and one worth $150 means much to the coin collector. Not only is it the money involved but the suggestion that perhaps here is an even rarer coin than any known, here is a fresh pursuit for the zealous hunter of rare coins.

The story told of a porter being given a tiny silver coin for a tip on Christman day. Undismayed by such a seeming lack of appreciation of his work he went to a coin catalogue and found the coin, a United States half dime, worth $150, a coin dating back some eighty years. All of which made a nice Christmas trip as well as a good story.

But when coin collectors started to bombard newspaper offices, much excited about such a coin, the wires were warmed up tracing the story back. Soon came a correction. The coin was a half dime dated 1853, put out by the New Orleans Mint and valued at $50. The stamp collectors' excitement subsided. Sure, they knew that one. But by the way if the press ever did hear of a half dime worth $150, would they mind printing something about it so the collectors could have a genuine holiday?

Fin Com—To Call In Council Members

Keeping news breaking in the Finance Commission's current investigation of Boston snow removal, E. Mark Sullivan, chairman, today announced that next week the commission will summon several members of the present city council and some former members. They will be asked to tell, he said, "what they know about the snow removal scandal."

Mr. Sullivan did not comment on published reports that he would summon Mayor Mansfield to testify.

Last night the Mayor said he would not observe the Finance Commission request that he postpone ordering the $673,000 worth of new snow-removal equipment until the investigation is completed, but would expedite the orders just as rapidly as possible in order to prevent traffic tie-ups in case of heavy snow. A full year has been consumed, City Hall observers noted today, since a five-day halt in traffic vividly illustrated immediate need for the equipment.

It will be at least another month, the city purchasing department has announced, before the 125 trucks, 12 tractors, eight snow loaders and 17 sand spreaders will be delivered.

The Finance Commission is investigating rumors that politics and graft played an important role in the awarding of snow removal contracts.

Bandmasters—Goldman Presides Over Boston Meeting

About 200 bandmasters from all over New England were attending the final day of Boston University's Bandmasters' Clinic, today, which is being presided over by Edwin Franko Goldman, so-called "King of Bandmasters."

During yesterday's clinic sessions, Mr. Goldman made the following remarks:

"Professional bands have done nothing in the last 25 years but go backward. Bands should not be bound by tradition. . . . Most bands are playing the same music they played 40 years ago, and are still using the same terrible arrangements. . . .

"People are likely to consider the band greatly inferior to the orchestra. This is not true. There is a difference, but each one can achieve effects that the other cannot. There is no reason why a band cannot play as artistically as an orchestra."

Mr. Goldman stated that although bands were started in this part of the country many years before they were begun out west, "the West is now 25 years ahead of us." This is chiefly because they have daily band practice during school hours, give each player indvidual instruction and give band members school credit, he said.

Motor List—Court Upholds Commissioner's Authority

The state commissioner of public works has the right to decide to whom he shall release the names of motor vehicle owners, it was decided today in the Massachusetts Supreme Court when Judge Edward P. Pierce dismissed the petition of the Direct Mail Service Co., Inc.

The company had claimed that Commissioner William F. Callahan had discriminated against it by issuing the lists—used in mail advertising campaigns—to Auto List Inc., which had not even been formed at the time.

For the past 20 years, the Direct Mail Service Company has received the lists of motor vehicle registrants by paying a fee of $2500 for the cost of printing the lists.

Thomas H. Mahony, lawyer for Edmund L. Dolan, close friend of Governor Curley's, is the president of Auto List, Inc.

Meanwhile motorcar owners themselves, whose mail boxes are frequently cluttered with sales literature, wondered today whether it mightn't be a much better idea to conceal the lists unobtrusively in the registrar's office—without benefit of publicity of any kind.

Kimball Trophy—It Goes To Mrs. Kenyon This Year

Women pilots of Greater Boston today gathered to honor the accomplishments of one of their own sex over at the Shobe Airlines hangar in East Boston. Members of the "99 Club" saw Mrs. Theodore "Teddy" Kenyon proclaimed as the outstanding New England woman flier for 1935 by the award of the Kimball Trophy.

The "99 Club," originally formed with 99 women pilot members, competes annually for this trophy on a points basis. It is a serious business with these girls, many of whom hold transport license ratings. Therefore the Kimball Trophy winner looms out by sheer competitive spirit. The Kimball Trophy is a contribution of Miss Margaret Kimball of Lexington, Mass., an independently wealthy young woman, who is one of the members of the club and herself a transport license holder.

Mining Strike Ends

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—More than 1000 miners were ready to return to work today at the Argonaut gold mine in Jackson after a 15-months strike. Members of the Jackson Miners Union No. 48 voted to work last night. Although the union was not recognized by the mine owners, J. L. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, said the men obtained improved working conditions and an increase of 50 cents a day in wages.

Another American at Metropolitan

Wide World

Giuseppe Bentonelli
"Makes Up" for His Part in Opera

Tenor Wins Metropolitan Favor Substituting at Short Notice

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Giuseppe Bentonelli, formerly Joe Benton of Oklahoma, made a hit in his Metropolitan Opera début.

With scarcely 48 hours' notice, Mr. Bentonelli stepped on the stage at the "Met" last night and sang the rôle of des Grieux in Massenet's "Manon" so well that he brought the audience to its feet cheering.

Mr. Bentonelli, from Sayre, Okla., son of a lumberman and a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, has been studying music for years, and has appeared in opera in Chicago, Philadelphia and in Europe, but his début at the Metropolitan was an unexpected bit of good fortune.

Replaces Crooks

Richard Crooks, scheduled to sing the rôle, was indisposed. Mr. Bentonelli was in the office of Edward Johnson, manager of the "Met," when the notification came, and a quick tryout convinced the manager that the Oklahoma singer could do the part well.

At the performance last night, Miss Lucrezia Bori, who sang with Mr. Bontonelli, pushed him on the stage at the end of the third act, to make him accept the long applause for his solo, "Depart, Fair vision."

Mr. Bentonelli insists that he is not a tenor.

The Reviewers

"I am," he says, "an ex-baritone."

The music critic of the New York Times, Olin Downes, called Bentonelli's performance a "legitimate and gratifying success. The voice is not a large one but it has lyrical beauty and a warm and refined color. He is an artist likely to develop."

Francis D. Perkins in the Herald Tribune, said: "The performance suggested that Mr. Bentonelli is one of the Metropolitan's most auspicious acquisitions of this season, with a good natural voice, employed in a well-schooled manner, and a promising musicianship."

Educator Urges Special School To Develop Brighter Pupils; Present Miseducation Scored

Establishment of special public schools in the United States so that the brightest children may forge ahead but with the school system still conforming to New England's high educational standards was urged by Dr. John L. Tildsley, assistant superintendent of schools of New York City. Dr. Tildsley spoke last night at the annual public Inglis lecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Education in Cambridge.

Dr. Tildsley sharply denounced the large scale public high school education as developed in the United States during the last 25 years, since apparently it has the tendency to hold down the brighter pupils to the general cultural level.

Country Day Schools

He prophesied the day when huge city schools would be replaced entirely by ones of the "country day" type, and when pupils would be taught in separate groups according to their abilities. He charged that New York City wastes $6,000,000 a year on the miseducation of 50,000 high school students not fitted for the kind of education they receive, and said that this is typical of high school systems throughout the United States.

Calling for a return to "the New England spirit," Dr. Tildsley explained that "it is because I seem to see this spirit forsaking, I might olmost truthfully say being driven out of, the American high school as an energizing force that I am dubious as to the future of that school. I am dubious because I am skeptical of the value to America of an education which is not marked by these characteristics. And I am all the more troubled because never in its history has America so needed the cultivation of the idea of the necessity for work, of the satisfaction, even positive pleasure, that comes to one as he labors to the utmost of his capacity.

System Assailed

"We are embarked on a course of action in this country of ours that is not only dishonest but inevitably calamitous in its outcomes," Dr. Tildsley said. "By our want of honesty, our fear of criticism, especially that of being called undemocratic, we are refusing to acknowledge and then act on that knowledge of the ver ygreat differences in learning power of children of the same age. So when children reach the age of fourteen we give them dishonest lying credentials and send them to schools labeled high schools to take work for which they are unfitted and for which many never will be, never can be, and never should be fitted.

"For the past 25 years we have been devoting our best energies in the public high schools to salvaging boys and girls at the lower end of the curve of capacity. Our efforts have been largely fruitless. It is time for us all to discover and put in the way of being educated the best young brains of the nation, no matter in what circumstances found."

Learning and Instruction

Regarding his proposed schools to be set up at once for educating the brightest students of high school age, the speaker said: "Such schools need not necessarily be more expensive. Their pupils must have the brightest teachers, for brightness begets brightness; but they will need less teaching, learning rather than instruction. Running on their own power under general guidance is what they require."

"If America is ever again to enjoy general, wide-spread well-being it will be because we have learned our lesson, and by moans of an envisioned carefully planned education have made our young people of high mentality the large men and women they can become," he added.

"In our floundering, unintelligent, spasmotic efforts to find something which this minority of 25 per cent would be willing—and in some cases able to do—we have sacrificed unnecessarily the wellbeing of the 75 per cent majority. We have not merely given them an education of greatly impaired value, but of far grave import, we have permanently dwarfed the possibilities of many of those boys and girls through fostering in them habits and attitudes which are destructive of growth.

Mass Production

"As the fruit of our miscalled democratic attempt to educate all boys and girls of a certain age in the same kind of high school and in general by the use of the same kind of experiences, we are sending out each year in this country in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who have been allowed to confirm in the high school the habit begun in the lower school of 'getting by' instead of doing their best. For the youth thus handicapped there will be small place in the America that will be mobilizing all its forces in an effort to stand again squarely on its feet."

Dr. Tildsloy saw the time when large city schools will exist no more and when all students will be transported by bus to "country day" schools in outlying districts, in "buildings not more than three stories high and with some approach to the 13 acres of ground required in California."

This new type of school will "provide for the entire needs of the boy from 9 to 5 o'clock each day, with opportunities for play, study, library, laboratory and shop work, in addition to his more formal periods with teachers. With such hours and such equipment we cauld have a completely planned education, and abandon altogether the delusion that 16 units of subject matter—irrespective of what they are, by whom taught, and the intensity of the boy's participation therein — constitute a high-school education."

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Op-	Frank Dailey and	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Company in Wagner's	era in "Götter-	his orchestra.....	uanian musicale..
5:30	"Götterdämmerung".	dämmerung".....	Vin. Lopez's Orch.	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Kaltenmyer's Kin-	"Nature News".....	talks; records....
6:00	News; Supper Show	dergarten; variety	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	Evening Tattler...	Sport Comment....	News of Youth....
6:30	News; features.....	News; accordion...	Soloist; quartet....	Talk; vocal trio...
5:45	Irish Minstrels.....	Religion in News..	Dramatic sketch...	Gogo DeLys; orch.
7:00	"Treasure Island";	"New Yorkers".....	"Family on Tour";	News Service.....
7:15	variety program....	"Popeye" sketch...	comedy; soloists..	Fishin's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Edwin C. Hill.....	Band concert; In-	Getting the News.
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise....	Strange Facts.....	dian legend.....	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	"El Chico" revue....	"Your Hit Pa-	"Rose of the Ran-	Soloist; organ.....
8:15	"Los Horizon"; dram-	rade"; Al Good-	cho," with Gladys	Ted Weems's Orch.
8:30	atization of James	man's Orchestra;	Swarthout and	Ted Florito and
8:45	Hilton's novel; con-	soloists; trios....	James Melton.....	his orchestra.....
9:00	cert orchestra.....	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Lily Pons, soprano;	News Service.....
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists....	chorus; orchestra.	Chicago Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jol-	Minute Men: spe-	Orchestra concert,
9:45	program from Chi-	son; Francis Led-	cial experiment...	from Orchestra
10:00	cago; soloists and	erer; Patsy Kelly;	Dedication KFBK,	Hall, conducted
10:15	specialties.....	Dorothy Dale.....	Sacramento, Calif.	by Dr. Frederick
10:30	Sojourners: talks....	Pat Binford; solo-	Mal Hallet's Orch.	Stock and Erie
10:45	Joe Rines's Orchestra	ists; orchestra..	Spotlight Revue...	Delamarter: popu-
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	lar program.....
11:15	Dick Gasparre's Or...	Sports; records....	Joe Haymes's Or...	Stevens's Orch.....
11:30	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Ben Bernie and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	Billiard finals.....	his orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Orch.	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Round and Round:	Trinity Church....	Salt Lake City	"Preilicher Kabt-
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Or.	Piano Club.....	choir and organ..	zen"; sketch.....
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	Romany Trail.....	'East Side Karps':
12:45	Orchestra; Edwina	cago Round Table	News from Paris..	dramatic sketch..
1:00	Eustis, contralto;	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	Italian Soloists;
1:15	classical program....	gypsy music.....	with speakers;	instrumentalists .
1:30	National Youth Con-	"Words & Music"	soloists; music....	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference: talk; music	NBC vocalist.....	News Service.....	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Percy	Melody Matinee:	Leslie Howard, 'Ad-	Musical Album:
2:15	Grainger; Kazanova's	soloists; orchestra	mirable Crichton'.	recorded program
2:30	Tsiganes; Adele	"Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	Boston Opera Club
2:45	Astaire; orchestra...	walk interviews...	So. American Or.	Orchestra concert.
3:00	"Your English".....	Walter Smith and	Sunday Forum	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra.....	Hour: speakers...	monic - Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music....	Metropolitan Au-	Matinee Musicale.	Orchestra, Sir
3:45	Oriental music.....	ditions of the Air	Adrian O'Brien...	Thomas Beecham,
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	'The Widow's Son,'	Special program	conductor; pro-
4:15	Harry W. Fosdick ...	dramatic sketch..	with speaker and	gram comment
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	Pop Concert: Wal-	music	by Lawrence Gil-
4:45	Miners Quartet.....	ter Logan's Orch.	Fraternity House	man .....
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Party: recording..	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	network drama.....	nade: variety.....	Kavelin's Orch....	lists; orchestra....
5:30	Becker dog talk.....	Dream Drama.....	Symph'nic Music'le	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Himber's Orch.....	Cosmopolitans: or.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York ..	Soloists; organ ..	night; orchestra..
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	"Musical Turns"..	Anson Weeks's Or.	'Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular variety....	Jan Garber's Orch.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Eddie Cantor; so-	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra...	ice sketch.....	loists; orchestra..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Ozzie	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson's Or.; soloist.	News; music.....	company; orch...	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Sunday Free for	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	All with Lois	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Long; soloists;	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups...	vocal sextet.....	popular orchestra.	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Charles Kullman,	McGinley's Orch...
9:15	loists; orchestra.....	popular soloists..	tenor; chorus;	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	symphony Orch.,	Michael Strange,
9:45	Whiteman's Orches-	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	poems and music.
10:00	tra; Morton Downey;	Symphony orches-	Marriage Clinic:	Wayne King and
10:15	other soloists.....	tra, Leopold Sto-	dramatic sketches	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sunday Evening at	kowski, conductor;	Freddie Rich's	'Notebook': variety
10:45	Seth Parker's.....	Enid Szantho.....	Penthouse Party..	Special program...

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), National Conference of the Building Industry: speakers; Edwin C. Hill; Goldman Band; Kate Smith; comedy team.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Forum on Character Building.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "San Antonio."
4:00 WNAC (WABC), "Commercial Comment"; government talks.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over"; feminine forum; Emily Post; Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

7:45 WEEI (WEAF), Gould and Shefter, piano duo.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WABC), "Ganging the Government," Postmaster General James A. Farley.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Edward G. Robinson in "The Boss."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Allan Jones, tenor; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; sketch; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "Philippine Independence," George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Gov. Hoffman Seeks Dr. Condon's Arrest

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TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today sought the arrest "for questioning" of the Lindbergh murder case's famous "Jafsie"—Dr. John F. Condon—as the Court of Pardons went into session to hear Bruno Richard Hauptmann's plea to escape the electric chair.

Dr. Condon sailed suddenly last night for South America after a magazine began publication of "Jafsie Tells All"—a series of articles by Dr. Condon purporting to offer new details of the case, including his belief that Hauptmann had a confederate.

The Governor said he would ask Attorney General David T. Willentz, who directed the Hauptmann prosecution at Flemington, to seek Dr. Condon's arrest.

"Condon makes the flat statement that more than one person was involved in the plan," the Governor said. "He goes so far as to write he knew two of those involved. If Dr. Condon goes so far a sto write he knew two of those involved. If Dr. Condon knows these things, I feel the authorities should have the information."

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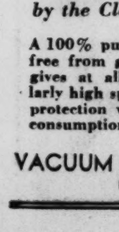
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Transatlantic Air Base Issue Is Before N.E. Aviation Group; Hopes of Getting It Expressed

What steps New England may take in 1936 to secure the big transatlantic air base for America-Britain air travel will be largely decided by the new aviation committee of the New England Regional Planning Commission, Victor M. Cutter, commission chairman, said today.

Speaking as an individual and not in connection with the new committee which he had just announced as a guide to New England aviation of the future, Mr. Cutter said: "This transatlantic air base will be the first important question which our committee must act upon.

"It is a most important problem. We are fortunate to have a committee of experts to advise us on the wisdom of locating a transatlantic air base in New England, and if so, just where," he concluded.

Six Months of Year

Aviation officials were quick to point out today that in case New England should be selected for such a base, at best this base would operate but six summer months of the year. It was said, further, that only Boston could be considered in this region.

According to present plans discussed recently in Washington by officials of the Pan-American Airways and Imperial Airways of England, two routes would be developed, namely winter and summer sky lanes.

In winter ships would fly the Atlantic by the southern route via Bermuda, Azores and Spain. This route would start in New York, include a possible stop at Charleston, S. C., and end in London. In summer the northern and shorter route would be used. Starting again at New York, planes would stop at Montreal, Harbor Grace, Cobh, Ireland and London.

Air officials pointed out further today that Boston has not been considered generally as a favorable site for a transatlantic air base. Flying up the Atlantic coast from New York to Harbor Grace is considered by some more hazardous than following the inland route to Montreal, thence down the St. Lawrence Valley to Harbor Grace. This is the longer route.

Traffic must be the consideration rather than length, however, a member of the Regional Planning Commission declared. If Montreal patronizes the transatlantic service more than Boston, the base should be located in that city. Conversely, he said, if Boston offers the great amount of traffic, the base should come here.

This speaker asserted that whether the base is located here or in Montreal will make little difference to Bostonians who travel. Air routes from Boston to Montreal will be in operation soon, he said. Then an air traveler will board a local plane to Montreal and make connections with the Atlantic flying boats at that point.

Summary of Conditions

The new aviation committee, headed by Col. Porter Adams, president of Norwich University, has been given a 50-page summary of New England aviation conditions as they are today. The report discusses the question of a transatlantic air base stating:

"Because New England is several hundred miles nearer Europe, it seems logical that the North American terminus should be somewhere in this region and that along the route, which would undoubtedly follow the coast for some distance, there should be extensive ground facilities, lights, radio direction beacons and emergency landing bases."

Summary of Bills Awaiting Massachusetts Legislators

Massachusetts' legislative machinery has rolled along at low speed since Governor Curley delivered his 12,000-word annual message 10 days ago. The first 1936 legislation has already been approved. A memorial to Congress in favor of the veterans' bonus was among the first bills to weather legislative action.

Meanwhile, the legislators, realizing that today is the deadline for filing bills, provided considerable grist for the General Court mills this week. Up to last night, a total of 1364 measures had been filed in the House and Senate. The record for total bills filed was established last year when the number reached 2130. The more important of this week's bills include:

Bill: Abolition of the automoble compulsory liability insurance. One of the several bills provides a financial responsibility system.

Significance: Perennial proposals usually defeated by the legislators from low-rate districts.

Bill: Guests injured in automobile accidents must prove the driver grossly negligent.

Significance: A resurrected 1820 law now allows guests to recover damages from car owner without proving gross negligence. As a result, "guest" insurance rates are boosted.

Bill: Flat rate compulsory insurance:

Significance: Low-rated districts have always defeated this bill.

Bill: Limitation of the annual State tax to 5 per rent of the State's expenditures.

Significance: The State tax on cities and towns balances the State budget. It was $10,000,000 this year and last. It burdens real estate. Limited, it would have been $3,000,000 this year. Its pasage would aid economy efforts.

Bill: Ten per cent tax on liquor advertising in newspapers and magazines published in Massachusetts.

Significance: Liquor advertising is a large profit item to some publishers, who, undoubtedly, will fight the measure to the last.

Bill: Tightening of the carrying of firearms law, drastically restricting possession of dangerous weapons.

Significance: The State Commissioner of Public Safety and local police chief would have licensing authority. Under it gangsters could not obtain permits, as they sometimes do now. The proposal is not as drastic as Paul G. Kirk, Public Safety Commissioner, desires.

Bill: Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

Significance: Contention is that expenses would be far less, as the guaranteed dividend to stockholders would be eliminated. One measure provides state ownership; another Metropolitan District purchase.

Bill: Construction of a Huntington Avenue subway.

Significance: A proposal long favored by Governor Curley.

Bill: Removal of the Boston Elevated structure.

Significance: Similar legislation ineffective last year.

Bill: Prohibition of the establishment of a sliding scale utility rate system in Massachusetts.

Significance: Wycliffe Marshall, rate attorney, contends the system is impracticable, inequitable and unconstitutional.

Bill: State reimbursement to cities and towns of 50 per cent of their welfare relief costs, and 50 per cent instead of one third of their old-age assistance costs.

Significance: Part of Mayor Mansfield's legislative program. Would saddle considerable cost upon the State and possibly relieve real estate taxation, if new tax sources were found.

Bill: Elimination of federal property exemption from local taxation.

Significance: Would give cities and towns right to tax federal housing projects. Another Mansfield proposal.

Bill: Elimination of the preference granted to veterans in civil service examination.

Significance: Would place all contestants for positions on equal terms.

Bill: Outlawing of public beano games.

Significance: The game has been attacked as a racket.

Bills: One guard for each prisoner being transported to or from prison.

Significanse: The legislation was inspired by the recent killing of an officer by two prisoners who were being transferred in a taxi. The "one guard, one-prisoner" system has been adopted already, however.

Bill: Abolition of horse and dog racing.

Significance: An initiative repeal petition has already been filed. Repealists undoubtedly will concentrate on this, rather than on repeal bills.

Bill: Graduated state income taxes.

Significance: The state constitution now bars the graduated system. Repeated futile attempts have been made to adopt an amendment.

Bill: Reduction of the eligibility age for old-age assistance from 70 years to 65 or even 60.

Significance: This would take care of those persons over 65 who will not be aided by the federal pension system. Several measures provide minimum monthly payments of $45 to $50, instead of the present $26 average.

Bill: A $2 fee for petitioning legislation.

Significance: Would probably cut down the number of petitions filed by outside organizations, and speed up the legislative year.

Bill: Reduction of loan interest rate from 3 to 1½ per cent a month.

Significance: Perennial legislation which always has failed.

Bill: Equipment of motor vehicles with 50-mile speed governors.

Significance: A similar measure was tossed out last year.

Bill: Provision that club liquor licenses be restricted to one for every 5000 population in cities of 25,000 or over.

Significance: The proposal would weaken the liquor law which now restricts club licenses to one for every 10,000 persons.

Bill: Abolition of all the statutory powers of the Governor's Council.

Significance: The Council would retain its constitutional powers to approve appointments of justices and notaries.

Bill: Investigation of the Mansfield administration of Boston's municipal affairs.

Significance: Some commentators suspect this may be a direct attack on Mayor Mansfield to screen the city's suit against Edmund L. Dolan.

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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

MEMORIAL — Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." 10:10 a. m., 12:20, 2:43, 4:55, 7:08, 9:21.

BOSTON—Barbara Stanwyck in "Red Salute." 11:08 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:41, 10:33. Stage: Hollywood cast including Jackie Coogan, Betty Grable, Armida, Joe Morrison and others.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Truth About Italy," Lowell Thomas in "Going Pigeon," "Troubles in Toyland," "Stranger Than Fiction," and "All Sealed Up."

EXETER—Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone in "Mutiny on the Bounty." 3:30, 6:25, 8:30.

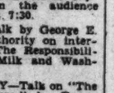
UPTOWN—Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "In Old Kentucky." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Lionel Barrymore in "Return of Peter Grimm." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 9:25.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and John Boles in "Rose of the Rancho." 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Musical Variety Show. "Lights and Shadows," with the 3 Weire Brothers, Ray Heatherton and others. Elida Ballet.



COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thanks a Million." 1:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Storm Over the Andes." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

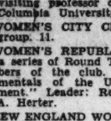
TREMONT—"After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll and George Murphy. 9, 11:54 a. m., 2:48, 5:42, 8:36. Robert Montgomery and Helen Hayes in "Vanessa." 10:34 a. m., 1:18, 4:12, 7:06, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." Fenway: 2:03, 4:44, 7:45, 10:06. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:28, 4:17, 9:41. Also "Broadway Hostess." Fenway: 12:18, 3:31, 6:12, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:12, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphony and other cartoons. 9:45 to 6:30.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.



BOSTON GARDEN—Professional hockey. Bruin Cubs vs. Philadelphia Ramblers. 8:30.

REPERTORY THEATER—Angna Enters, dance-mime, presents her repertoire, including eight new numbers. Last performance. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Talk by Miss Anna Louise Strong, author and traveler, on "Which Road for Women—Soviet or Capitalist?" Questions from the audience answered. Doors open at 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Talk by George E. Sokolsky, author and authority on international relations, on "The Responsibilities of Labor." Corner Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Talk on "The Jew in Current Literature," by Fanny Goldstein, librarian of West End Branch Library. 3:30. Also concert by the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Jacques Hoffmann, conductor. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting. Illustrated lecture on "The Indian Cult of the Southwest," by Edwin Chase Shaw. Barnum Museum, Tufts College. 4.

Monday

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING — Talk on "The Last Five Years in India," by Rev. Bhaskar Hivale, Ph. D., professor in Wilson College, Bombay, and in the University of Bombay. 14 Beacon St. 11.

HOTEL TOURAINE — Luncheon for the Boston Passenger Club. 12:15.

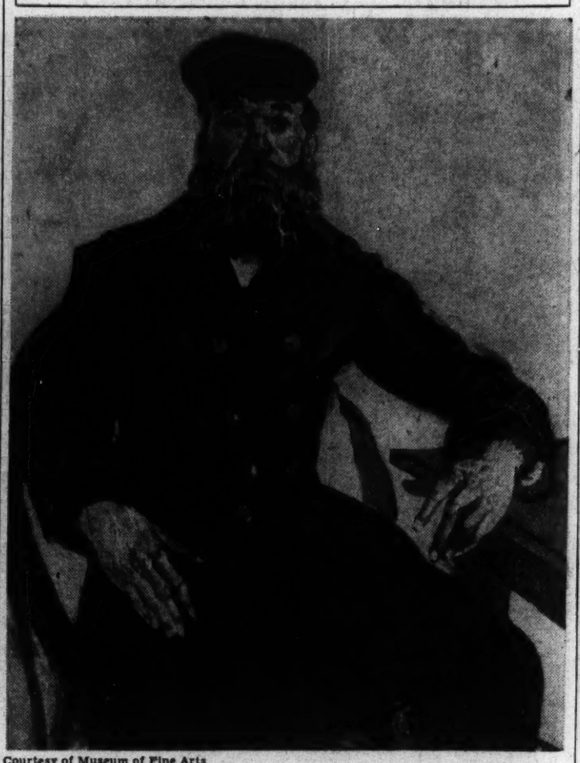
LOWELL INSTITUTE—Third in a series of lectures on "The Historical Background of Modern Japan," by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University. 491 Boylston St. 5.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Poetry reading group. 11.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—First of a series of Round Tables for Junior members of the club. Topic: "The Fundamentals of the United States Government." Leader: Representative Christian A. Herter.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Lecture with poetry readings on "A Nest of Singing Birds," by Rev. Herbert Hitchen. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

'The Postman Roulin' by Van Gogh



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts

Painting Presented Boston Museum by Robert Treat Paine 2d

Boston Made Permanent Home Of Painting by Dutch Master

Boston is to be the permanent home of a very fine Van Gogh painting. Robert Treat Paine 2d has just made a present to the Museum of Fine Arts of the Dutch master's portrait of Monsieur Roulin, the Postman with whom he became very friendly during his residence at Arles.

When Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the museum, visited the recent exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where a collection of the works of Vincent Van Gogh, valued at $1,000,000, was shown, he thought that if he could purchase one of the pictures for the Boston Museum, he would select "The Postman." A few days after his return to Boston he received a letter from Mr. Paine announcing his intention of making this generous gift.

Let Himself Go On Color

The dazzling blue which predominates, in the costume and eyes of the model, and lower key blues of the background, enlivened with touches of yellow, reveal the artist in the midst of his joyous discovery of the possibilities of color. While living at Arles, whither he fled from the excitement of Paris, he wrote of the brilliance of the Midi, in a letter to his brother Theo, reported to have been his only friend besides the postman, Roulin, as follows:

"Nature here is so extraordinarily beautiful. Everywhere and over all the vault of the sky is a marvelous blue, and the sun sheds a radiance of pale sulphur, and it is soft and as lovely as the combination of heavenly blues and yellows in a Van der Meer at Delft. I cannot paint it as lovely as it is, but it absorbs me so much that I let myself go, never thinking of a single rule."

Paid Homage to Models

Of the elderly Roulin, whose entire family at one time or another served Van Gogh as models, he wrote as an adopted son would write, paying tribute to his quiet wisdom, describing him as "a man who is neither embittered, nor sad, nor perfect, nor happy, nor always irreproachably right. But such a good soul and so wise and so full of feeling and so trustful." The rest of the paintings and drawings which were exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art are now in Philadelphia and will shortly be shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Another loan exhibition which is arousing keen interest is that of part of the painting collection of the novelist, Booth Tarkington. While the portraits are interesting because of their subjects' literary or historical connection, they also indicate, says Dr. Edgell, excellent taste from an aesthetic point of view.

Lent Group to Museum

When the author left his house at Kennebunkport for his home city of Indianapolis, he offered to lend the paintings temporarily to the museum, where they may now be seen.

They include Sir Peter Lely's portrait of Nell Gwynn, and of Princess Mary of Orange; William Dobson's paintings of John Milton and Ben Jonson; Romney's Dr. Samuel Johnson, Gainsborough's William Blackstone, John Singleton Copley's portrait of Sir Brook Watson, a Lord Mayor of London, and Gilbert Stuart's Admiral Hughes and George Matcham.

To the museum's rich collection of Egyptian art have been added its first objects from Tel-el-Amarna, pieces of the eighteenth dynasty—a gift of the Egypt Exploration Society made possible through a contribution by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's group.

General Garibaldi Defends Homeland; England Is Blamed

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—General Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the famous Italian liberator, defends his homeland in her course against Ethiopia with the assertion that Italy is fighting England and not Ethiopia.

The General spoke Thursday night under the auspices of Wesleyan University.

General Garibaldi, commander of Italian troops in the World War but now a voluntary exile in Great Britain and the United States, since Mussolini's power, said that England has opposed Italian expansion in Africa since 1870.

The increasing Italian population has no place to go, he said, since so many countries have closed their doors to emigrants. He believes actual war with England would start only if Italian ships were prevented from moving to Africa.

Arizona University Head Takes Government Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 11—Sudden resignation of Dr. Homer LeRoy Shantz, president of the University of Arizona, left the board of regents with no idea as to who will be appointed as his successor.

Dr. Shantz will become chief of the division of wild life management in the National Forest Service at Washington. His resignation is effective June 30, but the regents gave consent to his spending the rest of January and part of February in directing the National Wild Life Conference in Washington. Dr. Shantz became University of Arizona president in 1928.

Maine Democrat to Try For White's Senate Seat

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—F. Harold DuBord, Democrat of Waterville, was homeward bound from Washington today, an avowed seeker of the United States Senate seat now held by Wallace H. White, Jr., Republican.

Mr. DuBord, Maine national committeeman since 1932, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in the capital last night.

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Negligence Blamed For 80 Per Cent Of Fires in Bay State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11—Massachusetts' five-year fire loss of $75,676,000 was at least 80 per cent preventable, Alfred N. Miner, vice-president of the Massachusetts Safety Council in charge of the fire prevention division, declared at the eighteenth annual Union Agricultural meeting, in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium yesterday.

Eighty per cent of the fires in Massachusetts in the last five years were caused by the "great American crime of 'carelessness or negligence,'" Mr. Miner said.

Breaking down the causes of the 47,853 fires, Mr. Miner pointed out that 10,321 were caused by careless smokers. The loss from these fires totaled $13,174,000. The other most costly causes included faulty electrical equipment which caused 4759 fires with a damage of $8,070,000 and spontaneous combustion, which caused 2496 fires, with a loss of $6,088,000.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, light snow tonight and early Sunday, probably followed by clearing; slightly colder, lowest temperature near 30 degrees tonight, and in the middle 20's by late Sunday night; moderate easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly Sunday.

Massachusetts: Light snow tonight, probably clearing Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday and in the west and north portions tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light snow tonight clearing Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy followed by light snow late tonight or Sunday; slightly colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; slightly colder Sunday and in the south portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds becoming easterly and increasing tonight and shifting to northwest Sunday and overcast weather with snow or rain tonight probably ending Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	35	Minneapolis	24	22
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	32	28	New York	32	30
Denver	46	42	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	36	32	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	48	48	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	56	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	32	30
Miami	70	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 11.
B—Minimum, Jan. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:54 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 1:26 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.

Ethiopia's New 'Brain Trust' Aided by Harvard Library

Harvard offers no courses in Ethiopian languages, customs, sociology or economics, yet two of her graduates were recently chosen to act as members of Emperor Selassie's "Brain Trust." Where did they get their knowledge of things Ethiopian?

A glance into the bookshelves of Harvard's Library, the largest college library in the world, discloses a wealth of Aethiopica. Harvard's collection dates back to 1723, according to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, and contains many volumes so rare as to be worthy of special care in the vaults of the Treasure Room.

Early Ethiopian Books

Tucked away among the early books on Ethiopia are many of an ecclesiastical nature like Purchas's "Pilgrimes," Parts 1 through 5, or "Chaldae seu Aethopicae Linguae Institutiones numquam antea a Latinis visae; opus utile." Purchas was an English cleric who gleaned his information about the rest of the globe from the travels of others. Though his book is inaccurate, it is interesting.

Another entry of great interest was the first Ethiopic grammar published by an obscure scholar named Mariano Vittorio in 1552 at Rome. Harvard's newly acquired copy is in manuscript. Sometime between 1725 and 1735 the library received Michael Geddes's "The Church History of Ethiopia" (London, 1696).

All three of these works were destroyed nearly three centuries ago when Harvard Hall with all its valuable books was destroyed by fire. Purchas and Geddes have since been acquired again, but Vittorio's grammar, now extremely rare, has never been replaced.

Collections Grow

The library has been buying the better works on Ethiopia as they come to the attention of the librarian in lists of new books or dealers' second-hand catalogues. Harvard today has practically all the chronicles of travelers in Ethiopia before the country became a center of interest in the beginning of the last century. Recently a more selective policy has been necessary, because of limitations of funds.

As Arthur T. Hamlin, a member of the library staff, points out, the librarian follows closely the footsteps of the muntions-maker, statesman, exporter and editor in taking renewed interest in an otherwise little-known land when the threat of war looms. But while every conflict between countries must have an end some time, there is no end for the student and therefore the librarian.

Function of Library

"Thus when an international crisis seems to point toward something more than an exchange of 'notes', the librarian must prepare to supply material on the subject to the scholastic world," says Mr. Hamlin.

"Large libraries have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on World War material. Great collections of books like the Hoover War Library at Stanford University have been formed to treat that subject alone. Harvard began an inventory and cast around for material on Italy and Ethiopia when the first rumors of war were heard."

Covers Wide Range

Some 500 volumes in Widener Library are classified today under Abyssinia and there are probably as many more under such headings as linguistics, archaeology, religion, and similar subjects. Checking Harvard's catalogue of Aethiopica with exhaustive bibliographies discloses that close to 90 per cent of the works listed are already on Widener shelves or in the vaults.

Herodotus, Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny the Elder, and many other classical authors have left behind them more or less intimate descriptions of Ethiopia, but it is doubtful that any of them had any first-hand knowledge of the high plateau which is the Abyssinia of today. Sources for the study of the land are found in the early chronicles compiled by native writers, the publications of travelers or books by a few early Arabian writers.

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Short Menus

THE CORRECT TABLES FOR THEM

The new vogue — simplified eating for dinner at home — a bridge foursome — a luncheon of six — or a late evening snack. Here are the newest ideas in table setting — pictured and described. It's a page no woman will be able to resist. But then — the January Delineator is full of such pages. Read how Crosby Gaige intrigues his guests and has a good time himself, too! Famous hostesses tell their interpretation of what it means to be a hostess. But enough! After you look over the partial list of contents below, you will want to own the January issue!

HOSTESS NUMBER

SPECIAL
Southern Seas, U. S. A.
Get-Rich-Quick
Tips from a Host

FOODS
Versatile Vinegar
Meat Seasoning
Vary Your Desserts

HOMEMAKING
Clinic for Windows

FASHIONS
Knitting
Fashions for South
Prints
Small Fry (for Children)
Coats of Male
(Even mere man gets due attention)

FICTION
Mr. Pinkerton Lends a Home
Edna, His Wife (Conclusion)
and three other stories

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More Interest Noted in Golf By the U. S. G. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—A general tone of increased interest in golf, as well as general normalcy was the keynote of the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, this morning at the Waldorf. Committee after committee reported favorably, with especial stress in the increased attendance at the various championships, both by players and spectators. Especially was this true of the women's and the public parks' championships, while the others were also greatly improved.

In regard to the membership in the association, while the decrease of member clubs noted during the past few years, especially in the East, continued a return tendency toward reinstatement and new clubs was noted, covering practically all sections. The total membership was 767 when the lists closed on Nov. 30, a decrease of 71 for the year.

While no direct allusion to the many cases of exclusion from the amateur ranks which drew so much comment during the past season, was made, the Amateur Status and Conduct Committee, by its chairman, Archie M. Reid, reported that the "numerous interpretations of the amateur definition were based on the simple fundamental that the players ability or reputation as a golfer be not capitalized in any way."

Ruling on Exhibitions

A ruling was also made in regard to exhibition matches for which admission is charged, that an amateur may compete if the net proceeds go to an authorized charity, and that professionals may be paid, and the club be reimbursed only to the extent of its actual expenses, which must be certified to by an officer of the club. Once more the offer of prizes of large monetary value, such as automobiles, was disapproved, "since amateur competition is primarily for sport and honor, and not for visible prizes, and that the Association probably would disbar from the amateur championship anyone accepting such valuable prizes."

The association traveled along with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews today in refusing to abolish the stymie. It has been under consideration for the last two years; but yesterday, by a vote of 8 to 5 in the executive committee, it was decided to retain the present ruling. This is in accord with the recent decision of the Royal and Ancient made last December.

The slow player is going to have to speed up his game in future as the chairman of the championship committee, in the committee's report, stated that: "The committee takes this occasion to give notice that slow play by certain competitors in championships will not be tolerated in the future, and that it will take appropriate steps including disqualification, if necessary, to insure fair play to competitors who play at the customary speed."

The Implements and Ball Committee, George W. Blossom Jr., chairman, reported with concern the increasing number of clubs carried by players, and stated that, while not inclined to recommend any change in the rules to govern this, it earnestly expressed the hope that manufacturers and players alike will agree to discourage the tendency. The committee also was strict in disapproving most of the designs offered for approval.

Jackson Succeeds Bush

The chief shift in the official government of the Association came at the top, by which Prescott S. Bush, the president, by his own request, was retired. This resulted in a general promotion, with John G. Jackson, first vice-president, replacing him, and R. Arthur Wood, Exmoor Country Club, moving up to second vice-president. Mr. Wood retains his membership on the executive committee, and Jess W. Sweetser, the new president of the Metropolitan Association, the largest and most important of the sectional associations, succeeds Mr. Bush on that body. The other officers and committeemen will continue.

Places and dates for the 1936 championship and international events were adopted as follows:

Championships

Open championships — Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Entries close April 28. Sectional qualifying rounds May 11. Championship June 4, 5, 6.

Public Links Championship — Bethpage State Park, Farmingdale, N. Y. July 20-25.

Amateur Championship — Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, N. Y. Entries close Aug. 12. Sectional qualifying rounds Aug. 25. Championship Sept. 14-19.

Women's championship — Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J. Entries close Sept. 12 (Sept 5 for players whose handicaps have not been cleared by a sectional association and who submit attested cards to the secretary of the women's committee). Championship Sept. 28- Oct. 3.

International Matches

Curtis Cup Match—Gleneagles, Scotland. May 6.

Walker Cup Match—Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J. Sept. 2 and 3.

Stanford, Dartmouth To Meet on Gridiron

By the Associated Press

Stanford University, Jan. 11

ALFRED MASTERS, Stanford University graduate manager, said yesterday the board of athletic control has "approved" an invitation from Dartmouth University for a home-and-home football series, starting in 1937.

The invitation was discussed at the board's meeting Thursday night, but final acceptance was deferred.

Three-Cushion Title Within Hoppe's Grasp

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The only billiards championship Willie Hoppe never has owned, the world three-cushion title, was within the New York veteran's grasp today.

Hoppe, challenging for the title he just missed in the recent tournament here, went into the final day of shots and angles leading the champion, Welker Cochran of San Francisco, by 63 points, 240 to 177 for four blocks, with only two blocks left.

Not only did Hoppe smother Cochran last night, 60 to 35, in 61 innings, but he established a new world high-run record of 15 for challenge match competition and only two short of tying the world record of 17 for all formal three-cushion competition, set by Tiff Denton of Kansas City in 1919 and equaled by Gus Copulos of Detroit in the 1930 tournament.

In the fiftieth inning, Hoppe staged the exhibition that drew cheers from the crowd of 1000.

Shooting as casually as though he had nothing at stake, the one-time "boy wonder" calmly clicked off 15 points. After that, he sagged, drawing six straight blanks. He rallied again to pick up his final eight points in six innings.

Hoppe outscored Cochran, 60 to 50, in the 61-inning afternoon test. The fifth block was scheduled for this afternoon, with the final tonight.

Michigan Has Veteran Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 11—Four veterans of the team that gave Michigan the Big Ten and United States golf championships last season, plus some strong sophomore material, are expected to provide another strong team here this season. Captain-elect Chuck Kocsis, out of school now, is expected back in February, and he, along with Woody Malloy, Larry David and Allan Saunders, will serve as the nucleus for the team. Among the more promising sophomores are Al Karpinski of Rochester, N. Y., and Bill Barclay of Flint, both of whom consistently shot 75 or under in practice last fall.

Tennis Experiment Put Off

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Rain yesterday caused postponement of the tennis ball-batting marathon in which Helen Wills Moody, women's Wimbledon champion, and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco professional, hoped to better their record of 2061 continuous shots. Kinsey said the attempt probably would be made next week.

Three Tied for Golf Lead

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—Vic Ghezzi, Henry Pickard and Harry Cooper finished in a tie late yesterday in the Los Angeles $5000 open golf tournament with 66's, four strokes under par, for the first 18 holes. One stroke back were Harold McSpaden, unattached, and Don Erickson, Los Angeles amateur.

Three Phillies Released

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Phillies announced yesterday the unconditional release of Fritz Lucas, outfielder; Clarence Jonnard, catcher; and Deno Chiorsa, infielder. Jonnard is from Texas and was with the team all last year doing bull-pen duty. Ciorsa is a Memphis boy.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Oklahoma City 2.
St. Paul 5, Wichita 3.

Radical Changes In Major League 1936 Schedules

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Radical changes in the major league baseball schedules for 1936, including earlier and increased intersectional play, were announced after a conference of league executives. The big-league season will open on Tuesday, April 14, and close its 154-game run on Sunday, Sept. 27.

The fourth annual game between all-star teams of the American and National Leagues will be played on Tuesday, July 7, at Braves Field, Boston.

Ford C. Frick, youthful president of the National league, described as "revolutionary" the revisions effected at the schedule conference, attended also by William Harridge of Chicago, Amerian league president, and Harvey Traband, secretary-treasurer of the National League.

Besides calling for the start of intersectional play on April 28, within two weeks after the season's opening, the schedules provide for four intersectional series, instead of the customary three. This involves the virtual elimination of the old four-game series. The games per series will be on a 3-3-3-2 basis this year, instead of 4-4-3, as in former years.

Road trips thus will be shorter and the rivalry speeded up to such an extent that each club will play every other league opponent, at home and on the road, within the first month of the season. Opening games on April 14 are slated as follows:

American League—St. Louis at Chicago, Detroit at Cleveland, New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Boston.

National League—Brooklyn at New York, Boston at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, Chicago at St. Louis.

The leading change from ordinary rotation here is that the Brooklyn Dodgers gave up their privilege of opening at home in preference to starting the season at the Polo Grounds.

Three days later, on April 17, the scenes will shift to bring about a second series of openers—another innovation—as follows:

American League—Cleveland at St. Louis, Chicago at Detroit, Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York.

National League—New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Chicago and (on April 18) St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

The schedule for the first intersectional competition, starting April 28, is as follows:

National League—Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, Boston at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Chicago, New York at St. Louis.

American League—Detroit at Washington, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Cleveland at New York, Chicago at Boston.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer

ACCORDING to a story out of New York, Herb Mitchell expects his Hershey B'ars, now in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, to be in either the International or Canadian-American Hockey League within a year or two. The present rink there seats 3000; but it is expected that during the summer it will be rebuilt to accommodate 10,000.

Eric Pettinger, once a member of the Boston Bruins for a short time, recently was given a "night" at London, Ont., and the London team played and defeated Syracuse in the International League by a score of 8 to 4. It was the 260th consecutive game for Pettinger as a member of the London team. He was presented with a bag and traveling case before the game and then went out to score the first goal of the evening.

From championship to what? The Boston Cubs were the 1934-35 champions of the Can-Am League, and look at them today! They are in last place and almost out of the running at the half-way mark. Too much shifting of players plus mishaps to keep others from action has taken a heavy toll. Coach Fred Hitchman, of course, is blamed on paper; but it really is not his fault. The Cub roster list has changed all too often for any manager or coach to develop the players into anything like a team.

Herb Reaume, once a goaltender for the old Boston Tigers and before that for the Westminsters, an amateur organization in Boston, recently returned to duty substituting for Johnny Clark between the posts for Vancouver. Despite a severe facial injury in the first period the veteran withstood an onslaught of opponents to pull the Lions through to a 1-all tie.

Canadiens have farmed out Rod Lorrain, recently acquired amateur from Ottawa Senators, to the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League for further seasoning. The former right wing for Canadiens, Billy Boucher, has been appointed scout for the Mantha aggregation.

Four players have been selected to replace the Halifax Wolverine stars who resigned from the Canadian Olympic hockey team. The four are: Dinty Moore of Port Colborne, Hugh Farquharson of Montreal, Walter "Pud" Kitchen of Toronto and Jimmy Haggarty of Wembley Canadians, former Port Arthur hockey player.

Irving "Ace" Bailey was recently quoted as saying that the formation of an international collegiate hockey league was impaired by the reluctance of Queen's and University of Western Ontario to join. That is not so, however, for certain of the universities on this side of the border have shown no enthusiasm.

Ruth Bests Dean Again

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—George Herman (Babe) Ruth, former home-run king of the New York Yankees, hung up some kind of a local record over the Lakewood Country Club links here yesterday when he chalked up 14 one-putt greens in beating "Dizzy" Dean for the third successive day. Sinking his first putt on all but four holes, the Bambino scored an 81, while the St. Louis Cardinals' star pitcher was rounding the course in 87. Billy De-beck, creator of Barney Google, and Blaine Asher, former amateur golf star, were members of the foursome.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	13	2	8	83	65	28
London	12	2	8	54	47	26
Buffalo	10	3	7	45	42	23
Rochester	3	0	16	39	64	6
Western Division						
Detroit	13	3	8	75	54	29
Cleveland	13	0	8	64	62	25
Windsor	6	5	9	43	53	17
Pittsburgh	9	0	14	75	91	18

Result Jan. 10

Pittsburgh 9, London 3.

Third Match Starts

LAHORE, India, Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—The third unofficial test cricket match between the Australian touring team and an India eleven was started yesterday. India was dismissed for 149, and when stumps were drawn for the day the tourists had made 71 for the loss of three wickets. Australia won the first two unofficial tests at Bombay and Calcutta.

Hopes to Puncture Rambler Goalie Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Cubs' Capable Right Wing

Bobby Bauer, Diminutive Kitchener, Ont., Boy Who Vaulted From Amateur Hockey Ranks to the Money Game in One Season. He Is One of the Team's Leading Scorers

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Cubs Entertain Ramblers in Garden Tonight

THE greatest hockey team in present minor-league company, the Philadelphia Ramblers, with five of its members already ticketed to the New York Rangers for fall delivery, comes to the Boston Garden tonight for a Canadian-American Hockey League game with the Boston Cubs. This particular mission of the Ramblers not only calls for a determined effort to improve their first-place holdings in the league, but also to return a defeat suffered from the Cubs on their only other Boston appearance.

On their last Boston visit the Ramblers made a deep impression on Hub hockey fans. They not only played flashy hockey, but they played daring hockey, varying their attack with individual trying to leap through defenses and taking advantage of the smallest openings along the boards. That they were beaten by the Cubs took none of the luster off the Ramblers' showing. Cubs had a great night, and they bodied the Philadelphia players so hard they finally wore them down.

Playing through 19 games of the greatly strengthened Can-Am League with only five defeats, Ramblers have been out in the league leadership from the very start of the campaign. Presently they have a full game lead on Springfield in the point standing, but their advantage is greater because they have played four less games than the Indians and three less games than Providence Reds whom they lead by two full games.

Alfie Moore in Boston Goal—Cubs tonight will have Alfie Moore, spare goaler, replacing Percy Jackson in the nets, Jackson having been given a rest. Jack Portland and Bert McInenly will start on defense and the starting line will have Ray Getleff at center, Perk Dumart at left wing and Bob Bauer at right wing. The second line will be composed of Alec Motter at center, Jerry Shannon at left wing and Phil Besler at right wing. No decision has been made as to who will play the thihrd line. The Cubs have six additional players and the left wing position will be filled by either Jack Riley or Bob Blake, center by Eddie Finnigan of Walter Harnott and right wing by Leo Lespi or Harold Johnson.

The Cubs are on the danger edge so far as their playoff chances are concerned and it is the opinion that Art Ross and Manager Fred Hitchman will have the young Bruins keyed up to a fighting pitch tonight, bringing them face to face with the realization that something drastic will happen if the Cubs do not snap out of their scoring slump. The Garden undoubtedly will see plenty of action in this game.

Amateur Hockey Tomorrow—A real hot battle for amateur supremacy is on the card for the hockey fans at the Boston Garden Sunday afternoon, when the Boston Olympics cross sticks with the St. Doms of Lewiston, Maine, in the first Sunday afternoon hockey game played in Boston. That Manager-Coach Eddie Jeremiah has rounded together a first-class combination is very evident from the personnel of the team that has been announced for the Sunday afternoon conflict.

The Olympics will have a real goalie guarding the nets in the personage of Russell Wight, who was the outstanding Greater Boston college goalie few years ago when he played for Boston University. On the defense there will be Art Smith, a member of the United States Rangers team that toured Europe in 1933 and 1934; Art Lane, former Princeton captain and All-American tackle, and Ed Keating of Melrose, who also was a member of the United States Rangers that made the European trip in '33-'34.

Seven fast-skating and great play-making forwards will carry the Olympics' colors. Coach Jeremiah has three fine center ice men in Fred Letourneau, former Northwestern University star; Pete Sanford, ex-Melrose High and Boston College captain, and who made one of the European trips with Walter Brown's amateur hockey teams and Bob Nelson, former Boston Hockey Club star.

On the wings will be Jerry O'Neil, former Melrose High all-round star athlete, the "Peggy O'Neil" of the Boston Olympics; Joe Lax, the former Arlington High "Whiz" and brother of Johnny Lax, who is now with the American Olympic team on its way to Germany—Bob Cushman, former sensational Boston Hockey Club player and "Red" Mahoney, former Boston College, Boston Hockey Club and Baltimore Orioles star.

Here and There—The intercity squash racquets competition for the Lockett Cup gets under way today at the Harvard Club of Boston with the Philadelphia team meeting that of New York . . . Tomorrow morning the Boston team will have to play the losing team in today's match and the winner in the afternoon . . . Playing on the Boston team are John G. Cornish, Harry K. Cross, John M. Hall, Thomas E. Jansen Jr., A. M. Sonnabend, Richard V. Wakeman and J. Lindsay Ware . . . Harvard's Head Coach Dick Harlow returned to Cambridge yesterday following a six weeks' stay in Maryland, to make plans for the 1936 football season . . . While Harlow's stay in Maryland was supposed to be a vacation, it is understood he put in long hours in planning and in reviewing motion pictures of 1935 games . . . With the return of colder weather, officials at Fitchburg have been rushing plans for the holding of the New England speed skating and ice carnival there tomorrow.

Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at Boston University, has announced the appointment of Allen MacMillan of Prince Edward Island, C. B. A. graduate, as freshman hockey coach . . . Coach Jack Wallace and a squad of 10 B. U. varsity swimmers left for Providence today, where they will meet the strong Brown University swimming team . . . The annual swimming meet of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be decided in the Lasell Gymnasium pool at Williams College on March 14 . . . The Boston Swimming Association has entered a strong team to compete in the opening meet of the indoor swimming season at Whitinsville tonight, with Agnita Doherty and Helen Silverman entered in the backstroke title race, the team of Mary Eliot, Sue Hollis, Elinor Weene, Mildred Toomey and Barbara May to compete for the relay honors and some of the open events on the schedule.

Two Harvard polo teams, playing their first games of the indoor season, will see action in the tripleheader at the Commonwealth Armory this evening, with the Crimson varsity team meeting the Connewood trio in the Class A feature and the Harvard Jayvees playing the First Corps' Graybeards. . . . The other polo match this evening will see the Cavalry Cossacks riding against Battery A. . . . Boston University took a hockey game from Boston College in the Arena, 4 to 3, last night while 2000 fans looked on. . . . In another Arena hockey game, played early in the evening, Massachusetts Tech beat Massachusetts State, 3 to 1. . . . George V. Brown, Boston Garden manager, is expecting a full house when the tennis professionals—Tilden, Barnes, Ethel Burkhardt Arnold and Eleanor Jane Sharp—appear there on Jan. 20, one week from Monday night, so get your tickets early.

Sport Features This Weekend

Hockey—Boston Garden tonight, Boston Cubs vs. Philadelphia Ramblers, 8:30; tomorrow, three amateur games, Boston Olympics vs. St. Doms, University City Club vs. Framingham H. C., Melrose H. C. vs. Amesbury H. C. with first game starting at 2:30 (prices, 25 and 40 cents).

Swimming—At Harvard tonight, Harvard vs. Greenwood Men's Club, 8:30.

Basketball—Tonight, Tufts at Harvard, 8:30; New Hampshire at Northeastern, 8.

Squash Racquets—Lockett Cup matches at Harvard Club tomorrow at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., public admitted for 50 cents.

Indoor Polo—Commonwealth Armory, Allston, 8.

Read Stops New Zealand

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—Baffled by the fast bowling of H. D. Read of Essex, one of England's fastest trundlers, New Zealand obtained only 81 runs in the opening day's play of the first unofficial test cricket match against the Marylebone Cricket Club touring team yesterday. When stumps were drawn the visitors had scored an imposing 277 for the loss of two wickets. Read had the New Zealanders swinging wildly and retired six for 26 runs. W. Barber, Yorkshire, and James Parks starred for Marylebone, the former hitting 123 not out, and the Sussex batsman scoring an even century.

College Basketball Results

Indiana T. 41, Lock Haven 33.
Knox 31, Cornell 26.
Long Island 56, Alfred 20.
Manhattan 34, Georgetown 24.
Niagara 48, Albany S. T. 38.
Nebraska 31, Missouri 26.
North Carolina 40, Virginia P. I. 21.
Notre Dame 43, Pittsburgh 35.
St. Lawrence 53, Buffalo 16.
St. Thomas 57, Oglethorpe 44.
Susquehanna 45, Millersville 37.
Washington C. 47, Johns Hopkins 35.
Wash. & Lee 30, Maryland 27.
West Virginia 45, Dickinson 43.

T. C. U. Letters Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 11—Twenty-seven members of the 1935 Texas Christian University football squad have been awarded letters. At the same time, 13 reserve awards were given to the Southwest Conference football runnerups. Numerals were also given to 25 members of the freshman squad. As yet, a captain has not been selected to succeed Darrell Lester '36, center, and Jimmy Lawrence '36, halfback, both of whom will graduate.

Personnel Changes

Two Boston investment houses have announced new associates for the coming year. Paine, Webber & Co. announces John E. Maguire is to be associated with the firm in its commodity department. Washburn & Co., investment bankers, announce that Charles H. Lake, formerly of the Bankers Trust Company, has become associated with them as manager of their municipal bond department.

Class I Railroads

Class I railroads on Dec. 1, had 269,984 freight cars in need of repairs or 15 per cent of the number on line, the Association of American Railroads announced. This was a decrease of 3141 cars compared with the number in need of such repairs on Nov. 1, at which time there were 273,125 or 15 per cent.

College Hockey Results

Boston U. 4, Boston C. 3.
Williams 3, Brown 1.

College Swimming Result

Colgate 40, N. Y. U. 31.

Coaches Should Help in Raising Olympic Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, in an article on the financing of the United States athletic teams for the coming Olympic Games in Berlin, urges the coaches and sportsmen who believe that American athletes should compete in these games next summer to take an active part in helping raise the $350,000 fund which is needed to send a complete representation to Germany.

This year will find the United States athletes called upon to face teams sent by 49 other nations. If America is to continue to make the brilliant showing it has made in past Olympics, it will be necessary that a large team, adequately equipped, transported, boarded, coached and managed be sent in order to meet the stronger and increased competition which Uncle Sam will be called upon to face.

Popular Subscription

President Brundage calls attention to the fact that while other countries subsidize their teams by government appropriations, the United States finances its by the receipts of sporting events and popular subscription. This is the hard way; but the American Olympic Committee always believed it was the best way. He says that local fund committees are being organized in important communities and states that coaches and athletes especially should offer their services to these committees.

In many college communities the National Collegiate A. A. Olympic fund committees will have charge, and coaches will work with these college committees.

"However, where no local or N. C. A. A. committee is operating," he says, "coaches should take the initiative, organizing the athletes and leading citizens to conduct benefit events and solicit subscriptions.

"This is especially pertinent to those coaches who have one or more candidates for the Olympic team. Certainly they want to assure the passage of their athletes if they qualify. From the angle of self-interest, the coach should begin work now to provide for his athletes through a local fund. After the try-outs, when he is sure his athletes are going, will be too late.

Coach Should Be Altruistic

"Every coach should have enough altruistic interest, besides his selfish interest, to do everything he can to see that the American Olympic team is adequately financed. While earmarking and forwarding funds for his men, he should provide that the funds be used for the team even if his men do not qualify. Those having no candidates will want to help as a sporting proposition.

"Coaches may obtain official authorization, ideas as to methods of raising money, and instructions as to procedure by writing to me at 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

"Sportsmen wishing to make contributions direct to the fund without waiting for local action may send their offerings to Gustavus T. Kirby, treasurer, American Olympic Committee, 36 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City."

Over the Net

By a Staff Writer

TENNIS fans in California will have an opportunity to watch Helen Wills Moody, the present Wimbledon queen, in action in a two-out-of-three-set exhibition doubles match at the Palace of Fine Arts in San Francisco on the evening of Jan. 18 . . . Mrs. Moody will probably team up with Edward G. (Bud) Chandler, United States intercollegiate tennis champion in 1925 and 1926 . . . On the opposite side of the net will be, according to plans at this writing, Margaret Osbourne, who at 17 holds the national women's championship of Canada, and Gerald Stratford, one of the best doubles players on the Pacific coast . . . This match and others are being held in connection with the Golden Gate Tennis Club's third annual northern California indoor championships, which will begin Jan. 18 and continue for nine days, with the finals set for Jan. 26 . . . Carlton R. Gardner of Piedmont, Calif., ninth ranking tennis player of the United States in 1912, passed on recently.

Frederick John Perry, Wimbledon tennis champion, and his actress wife, Helen Vinson of the movies, were reunited at Dover, Eng., this week, upon Perry's return from Australia . . . Perry was scheduled to play in many tournaments in Australia this season, but an injured back forced him to return to his homeland and rest for the 1936 summer campaign . . . Helen Hull Jacobs, American national champion, who was ranked No. 1 recently, is spending the winter in England as the guest of United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham . . . A former national tennis champion, John Hope Doeg, is now playing his third season in competitive squash racquets.

Helen Hicks Scores 83

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 11 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks reigned today as queen of the revamped No. 2 course here as the result of her touring the 6600-yard layout yesterday in a 40-43—83. The best previous mark, 85, was made by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Wed. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8:15
THE NEW SPANISH DANCE SENSATION
SARITA
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HOTEL VENDOME—Tues. Eve., Jan. 21, at 9
JOHN STURGIS CODMAN
BARITONE ERNEST HARRISON, Accpt.

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Rigid Regulation Of Scholarships Looms Up Ahead

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11 (AP)—Adoption by presidents of six Southern Conference colleges of a program calling for stringent regulation of scholarships and other aids to athletes appeared today to project explosive issues into the conference meeting here Feb. 6 and 7.

The resolutions embodied virtually all of the proposals recently advanced by Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, one of the signers of the adopted program.

Others affixing their signatures after a surprise meeting which ended here last night were the following heads of institutions: Julian A. Burrus, Virginia Tech; H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland; Francis P. Gaines, Washington and Lee; J. W. Harrelson, North Carolina State; and John Lloyd Newcomb, University of Virginia. Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke, attended but left before the meeting adjourned. South Carolina, Clemson and V. M. I. were not represented.

Would Outlaw All Aid

In direct contrast to the plan recently adopted by the Southeastern Conference, the proposals of the Southern Conference presidents would not only outlaw all direct athletic aid, but bring the entire athletic program under supervision of a college faculty committee.

Discussed, but deferred for further study, were equally drastic proposals for abolition of post season games, basketball tournaments and spring football practice.

The presidents went on record as advocating that "hereafter the athletic director and coaches shall be chosen and their salaries fixed by the president or on the recommendation of the president by the board of control, according to the custom of the institution."

Another proposal was that all athletic accounts be audited regularly by certified public accountants and the reports be made available to the press.

May Help Athlete

One of the half dozen signers, who declined to be quoted, said frankly that the purpose of the college heads was to put athletes and non-athletes on an equal footing as to scholarships, loans and other aids.

The group proposed that any student who, "as a consideration for his athletic ability or promise of athletic ability, receives, or is to receive, any preferential consideration in the matter of tuition, fees, room, board, clothes, books, charge account, job, loan, scholarship or any financial aid or material consideration whatever" from any source "is ineligible to represent the institutions in an intercollegiate contest."

Scholarships or other aid would be open equally to athletes and non-athletes, and under the direction or with the approval of faculty committees. A list of awards, names and financial statements would be sent to the conference president and copies filed with athletic committees at all the colleges.

Athletes would be required to file with the committees detailed statements of amounts and sources of financial earnings and income during the college year, including the summer, from others than those upon whom they are naturally dependent.

High School Grid Rules Are Under Discussion Again

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The National Federation of High School Athletic Federations' football rules committee went back to work today to make changes in the code calculated to further reduce injury hazards.

The report of the committee on injuries, read by W. A. White of Appleton, Wis., showed that most of the serious mishaps on prep football fields occurred near the sidelines, usually from tackling the ball carrier out of bounds. A discretionary penalty of 15 yards for the offense has not been strictly enforced, largely because officials judged most cases to be unintentional.

It was indicated that the 15-yard assessment would be made mandatory at today's windup session of the two-day meeting. The report also showed that the majority of injuries came near the start of the second half of games, and the feeling was that 15 minutes between the periods instead of 12, would overcome that hazard.

The assumption was that the 12-minute intermission does not permit the youthful players to warm up properly and that an extra three minutes would provide ample time for limbering exercises.

The committee also was expected to make changes to iron out differences between the national federation and collegiate rules.

After a lively discussion yesterday it was decided that a substitute may give information to his teammates as soon as he is sent into action, instead of waiting until one play has been run. The rule prohibiting subs from talking has not been enforced and the committee erased it and the accompanying 15-yard penalty.

Cubs Release Lindstrom

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Freddie Lindstrom, centerfielder with the Chicago Cubs, was unconditionally released today after the other clubs in the National League waived on him.

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Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Four Types Of Modern Apartments

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A SERIES of 15 rooms, called the "Forward House of 1936," have been put on exhibition for a few weeks by R. H. Macy & Co. Three years ago the same department store demonstrated by its first "Forward House" the livable qualities of modern design. Today, as the current showing clearly indicates, owing to new concepts, new materials, new methods—and perhaps most of all to an assured and less excited attitude on the part of contemporary designers toward their art—more satisfying forms are being created and placed in background of greater charm.

The present assembly of interiors is divided into five units. First, a penthouse, composed of living room, dining room, master bedroom, powder room and marvelous closet. Second, a one-and-a-half-room apartment, which is merely a large bed-sitting-room, whose far end is half isolated by long shelves running part way across the area and furnished with dining room appurtenances. The third is a three-room apartment made up of a living room and two bedrooms; fourth, a "budget apartment" with a living room and one bedroom; and, fifth, an executive's office.

Special Significance Here

As will be realized, the compass of this plan is sufficiently broad to prove helpful to a variety of people. Yet, because the New York public so frequently is offered exhibitions of thoughtfully organized interiors, one must ask in relation to this one, what Macy's has contributed specifically to the art of decoration and the grace of living.

It seems to this reviewer that for several reasons this series of contemporary rooms can be praised as marking definite progress toward the achievement of satisfying homes. We are particularly grateful for the sincerity and directness of the plan which makes no compromise with traditional periods and commits no beating around the bush in delivering the contemporary message.

We acknowledge, also, great pleasure in the furniture designs which are completely suitable to the machines that must execute them. They present bold, clear-cut lines and flush surfaces, and they suffer no applied ornaments. We welcome the low, pleasant voices in which the rooms speak; no longer obliged to defend themselves against the opprobrium of traditionalists, they are self-assured and serene. This is in part due to the fact that they have ceased to argue with strident materials and that their use of metals is very restrained.

Woods Dominate, Not Novelty

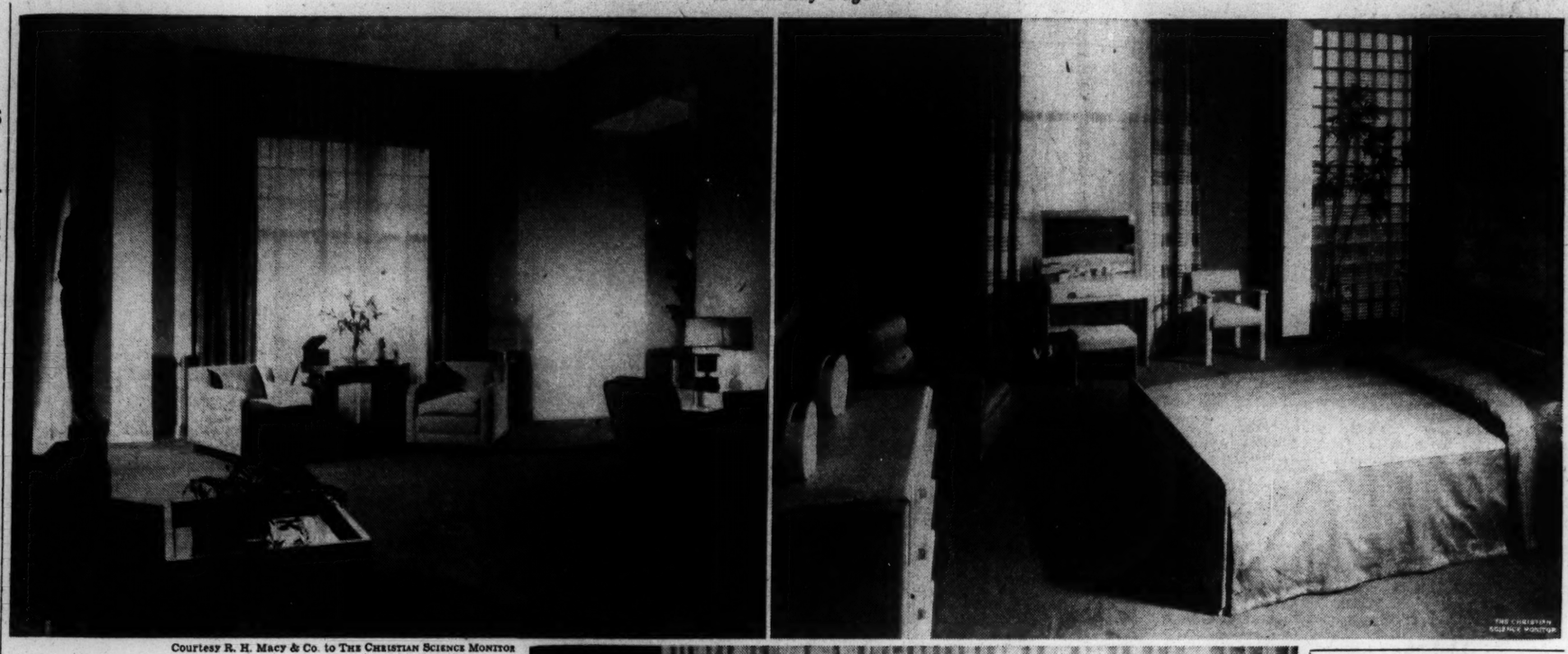
Instead of seeking novelty in blatant, shining surfaces, they have introduced a variety of mellow and handsomely grained woods, such as bleached maple, avodire wood, verda wood, boxwood, holly, and limed oak, all in the blond class. These woods are combined in the same rooms—and thereby strengthened—with dark woods such as walnut and ebony. On the other hand, their assimilation with wood painted white and with white steel, seems to this reviewer less felicitous; and the incised bands cut into various parts of the pieces, as decoration, and enameled with white, seem to add nothing to the dignity of the designs.

Backgrounds, too, are tranquil. Walls attempt no violent colors, but contribute a sense of space and atmosphere by tones of eggshell, oyster, Quaker-gray, silver, dull gold, and pink-beige. The bleached maple in one bedroom is, it is true, set off by bright dark green walls, but they are not restless nor strident and they compose a beautiful foil for the whipped-cream tones of the furniture. The broadloom carpets used throughout are neutral or at least gentle in color. Richness and brilliance of tone occurs only in accents in certain upholstery and drapery fabrics, which sparkle like solitaire jewels.

Storage Space Abounds

If these rooms have been given backgrounds conducive to quiet thoughts and contented moods, they have also been furnished with an appreciation of the accumulative habits of mankind. The pieces, all specially built for this exhibition, are deep and capacious. Cabinets of generous drawers find their places in every room. Desks have secretary tops. Low shelves stride along walls and compartments and niches appear unexpectedly in empty spaces at the base of tables and even dig out shelves in sturdy legs.

Among the relative novelties are walls of corrugated glass bricks that admit light and induce color; upholsteries of textured and quilted leather, of pigskin and of antelope; the use of tortoise shell, white steel and glass in construction, and of brass bandings in upholstery. Particularly ingenious is the alternate arrangement of mirrors and lighting panels in the powder room, so avoiding shadows.

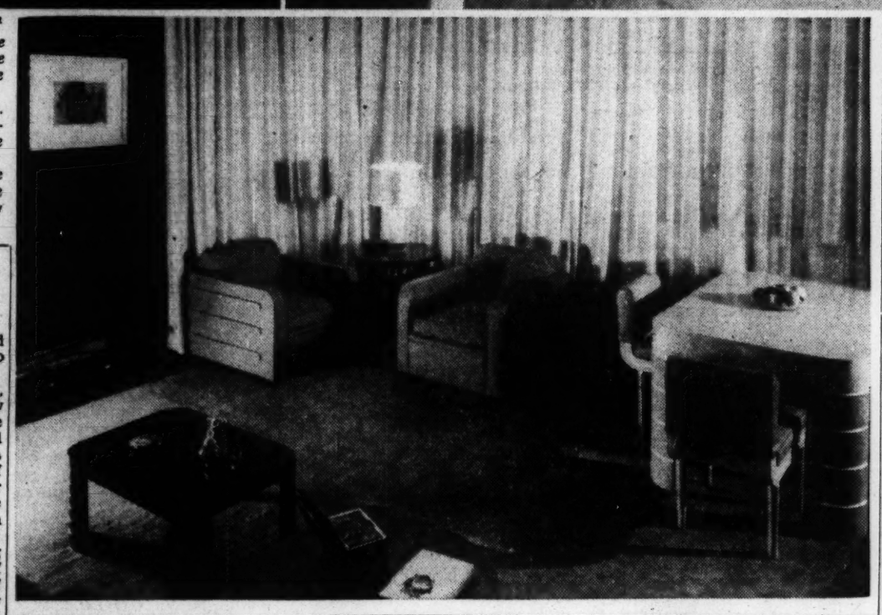


Courtesy R. H. Macy & Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

The fifteen rooms which R. H. Macy & Co. are showing under the designation of "Forward House" are arranged as four apartments. The most pretentious of these is the penthouse of five rooms, a portion of the living room being shown in the view at the left, above.

At the right, above, is the bedroom of the two-room budget apartment. This is furnished in blond maple, almost as pale as ivory, against a background of heavy green walls. The furniture coverings and bedspreads are beige silk, and the plaid curtains are in neutral tones.

The living room in the three-room apartment is shown below, the walls being dusty pink. The carpet, upholstery, and chair coverings are pale green, the window draperies of cream-colored silk, and the chimney piece, faced to the ceiling, is black.



Efficiency in Burning Coal

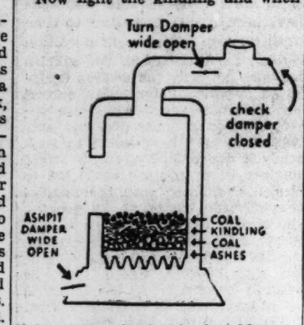
BUILDING a coal fire is a very simple job, but, as in everything else, there is a right and wrong way of doing it. One of the quickest and easiest ways is this:

First of all, if there is a layer of ashes on the grates, leave it there. About two inches of ashes on the grates helps a lot.

Then spread about two inches of coal uniformly over the ashes. On top of this fresh coal put a good charge of kindling consisting of newspapers and light wood or charcoal.

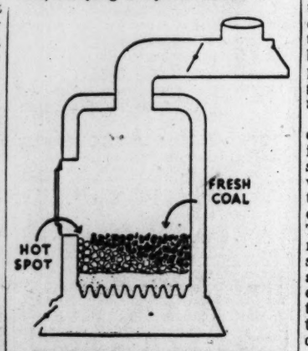
Be sure that the turn damper in the smokepipe and the ashpit damper are wide open and the check damper closed. This will create the strong draft which is needed to ignite the fire.

Now light the kindling and when



it is burning freely, slowly add more coal. The kindling will ignite the fresh coal both above and below it, and you can then add more coal and thus quickly build up a good deep fire.

Occasionally you may find, when the kindling wood begins to burn, that smoke starts coming out through the crevices around the furnace doors. This is due to the fact that the chimney, being cold, does not provide sufficient draft to carry off the smoke. This condition can be overcome by igniting a piece of wadded newspaper and inserting it into the check damper. The air in the flue pipe and chimney will become heated, and start a draft action, carrying away the smoke.



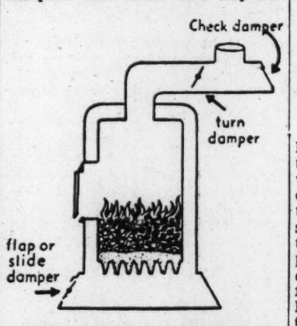
"Tossing on a few shovelfuls" is the common way of refueling a furnace, but it is not the proper way, nor is it the way to obtain the most economical heat. Try this method next time you find it necessary to refuel:

First, shake the fuel bed *gently*, until you can see the first red glow in the ashpit. Don't shake the fire roughly or allow red coals to fall through the grates. Then take a shovel, or hoe, and pull a mound of live coals to the front of your furnace firebox, just inside the fire door. *Do not disturb* the layer of ash under the live coals.

Now you have a fire bed sloping downward, from the lower edge of the fire door, toward the back of your furnace. Into the hollow formed by this slope, put the fresh charge of coal—shoveling it in carefully toward the back of the furnace, leaving *a mound of live coals* in front near the fire door. These live coals in front will ignite the gases arising from the contact of the fresh coal with the hot coal, and will cause them to burn, minimizing puffs or explosions.

Next remove the ashes from the ashpit, and reset the dampers: The turn damper in the smoke pipe should be as nearly closed as possible; the check damper should be closed; the ashpit damper should be open. It is also advisable to open the slide in the fire-door slightly—about the width of a wooden matchstick.

In order to regulate the fire for daily temperature changes, rely entirely on the check and ashpit dampers. The check is a flap-like



damper which should be located in the chimney pipe between the turn damper and the chimney. When this damper is open it retards the burning speed of the fire. The ashpit damper is located below the grates and controls the amount of air supplied to the fire.

For best operation these two dampers should work together—that is, when one is open the other should be closed. In mild weather, when you want a slow, lasting fire, the check damper should be wide open and the ashpit damper closed. This saves coal. When you want more heat, the check damper should be partly closed and the ashpit damper opened part way. In extremely cold weather, of course, the check damper should be closed tight and the ashpit damper wide open.

Although banking the fire is a very simple operation, many people have trouble with it.

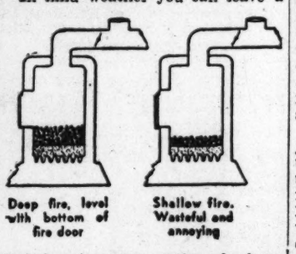
First (and only if it is necessary to make room for fresh coal), gently shake the fire until you see the first red glow in the ashpit. Then with a shovel or hoe pull the live coals toward the front of the furnace, so that the fire bed slopes downward toward the back. Shovel the fresh coal carefully into the hollow thus formed. And, as in refueling, be sure to leave an exposed spot of live coals right in front of the fire door. This "hot spot" will act as a pilot light to ignite the gases given off by the fresh coal, preventing puffs and explosions.

When banking the fire for the night, the ashpit damper should be closed and the check damper open. The turn damper should be left as nearly closed as possible. And remember, it should never be necessary to leave the fire door open when the fire is banked. If you follow this procedure, your fire will stay in for the night and will deliver ample heat when you open the drafts in the morning.

One mistake that a great many home owners make is in not putting enough coal on the fire. This is a false economy. A thin, skimpy fire not only burns up too fast, goes out more easily, and causes many unnecessary trips to the cellar, but it also wastes fuel.

For the most economical operation, always put on enough fuel to keep the fire bed level with the bottom of the fire door.

In mild weather you can leave a



little heavier accumulation of ash on the grate. The fire will then burn very slowly, yet there will be sufficient fuel in the process of burning to provide ample heat in case of a sudden drop in the outside temperature. And remember, whenever you put on fresh coal, always leave an exposed spot of live coal directly in front of the fire door to act as a pilot light to ignite the gases arising from the fresh coal.

Here's a suggestion for getting up heat quickly on cold mornings: First, shake the grates gently until the first red glow appears in the ashpit. Then open the ashpit damper and close the check damper and let the fire burn briskly. Ordinarily it will not be necessary to put on fresh fuel as there should be enough left from the night before. If some fuel is needed, just put on a thin layer at first. Then when the fire is burning briskly and the house is warm, add a full charge of coal and set the dampers for normal operation.

If at any time the fire gets very low, so that it is nearly out, do not smother it with a full charge of fuel. Open the ashpit damper, close the check damper and add small quantities of fuel at a time. Then when the fire is again burning brightly, gently shake the grates and add a full charge of fuel.

Prepared from studies by D. L. & W. Coal Co.

Common Sense In Wallpaper

A DARK-WALLED room not exceptionally well illumined by daylight will be dull in the daytime and will require more electricity to supply sufficient light in the evening.

Light is like water in more ways than one. Like water, light will fit any container. And, speaking of containers, you've undoubtedly noticed how clean water looks in a dirty container. But clean water in white porcelain is bright and sparkling.

So with light. With dull, dark walls, it's dim and struggling. With clean, light-tinted walls, both electric bulbs and daylight spread their radiance in full strength.

Reducing Our Furnishings

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THERE is an enormous amount of advice being given to people about furnishing their homes. They are told what looks well on the dining room walls; what ornaments and accessories are best suited for the living-room; what the most desirable colors are for bathrooms; and so on, through the details of every part of the house. All this is important assistance to the home maker, if her rooms are kept attractive and fresh in appearance by occasionally bringing in some new object or material. But there is need for removing things from our homes, as well as for adding them.

With all this attention to the subject of furnishing it seems to me there ought to be more said about unfurnishing—about taking away from rooms, as against bringing in. No doubt almost every one of us would admit that there is too much of one sort or another in nearly every room in our home. Some things are used whenever a room is occupied—certain chairs and tables and lamps—but many others are not. Perhaps these last take up considerable space although they are little used and are not needed for looks' sake. The whole effect might be simpler, more spacious, and more comfortable, if a number of pieces of various sizes were taken away altogether.

Escaping Victorian Excesses

It is not at all likely that there are 46 photographs, mostly of people, standing or hanging on the walls or tables of one of our rooms, as there were in a "sitting room" of the 1880's pictured in the Monitor Magazine Section for Nov. 20. Although tastes have changed since those days of our parents or grandparents, a look around us in almost any of our homes will show that we also are often burdened with too many things around. Our walls are likely to have too many pictures. Small ones are likely to be crowded near large ones, not so much because we care for the subjects as to fill spaces. These may add interest for the person who gives much time to looking at what is on the walls, but only a little of that is done by either visitors or members of the family. Often this interest is more than offset by too numerous subjects catching the eye at the same time. It is an effort to keep attention on one of them long enough to really appreciate it, with others so close by.

The Japanese practice has often been pointed to as an example from which we may profit, even though we do not care to adopt it altogether. A single painting, or one fine vase, is the sole object of art shown in a room for a while. Then something else will take its place, but only after the household has had time to enjoy fully the beauties of the first, alone. It is easy to test this practice for ourselves, without going so far as to leave only one picture or vase. If we try merely to take away enough so those that are left have plenty of space around them, the result is likely to prove the idea is good for us as well as for the Japanese.

Fewer Decorative Objects

Mention has been made of vases, which may stand for a varied group of objects—wood, ceramic or metal—that are valued for their shapes and colors and possibly for use. A mantel or book-case top is likely to have six or eight such articles on it, when three, well chosen for form and tone, would be far more pleasing. A single one might suit still better, for a change, if not for good. Here is an opportunity for experimenting in decorative arrangements without cost, for it means using in a new way what is right at hand. It may require setting one side for a while some things that have long been kept in sight for association's sake, but we know they can be brought out again any time, so we may like to ignore sentiment's calls long enough to try out the idea. Perhaps we shall discover that sentiment isn't so vital as to be given more weight than artistic pleasure and stimulated good taste.

No detailed suggestions have been offered for carrying out these efforts at reducing furnishings. Experiment will bring out the better ways if the desire is strong, and the courage to discard is, also. For some homes will call for a good deal of discarding—getting out of sight things not necessary for either use or looks. If our tables are considered with this thought in mind, would they all qualify as wanted? Perhaps a small one has no use except to hold a lamp; the lamp is rarely used and if it were wanted there is another which could be shifted to serve instead. The room is none too large at best and this added space would be welcome. So let's try the change. It is easy to change back if we want to.

Excessive Reading Matter

For many homes one of the more serious hindrances to simpler furnishings seems to be the excessive amount or reading matter that we are in the habit of keeping about us. Books, magazines, newspapers and special issues of many sorts come into the home faster than they are read, and always, it seems, someone in the family wants to keep a little longer whatever the rest are through with. So it piles up, on large tables and small ones, on stools and on shelves, making any suggestion for reducing our furniture sound like a joke.

That this matter is simply solved, no one of experience will say. It calls for teamwork, whether those concerned are two or six. Some planning will be needed, especially for those living in city apartments, for keeping the current of discarded matter moving. Individual family choice will determine the procedure, but few newspapers call for being kept beyond two days. Magazines are likely to be read during their first month or not at all, and then may be passed along where they may be enjoyed by others. A weekly like Time probably will be read in a day or two, soon enough to be welcome to another person and worth our three cent stamp. More bulky and cheaper weeklies may be scrapped quickly, and usually without thought of other readers.

Of course this is merely the most general disposition of a matter that must be decided by each family's inclination. One may be clipping newspapers studiously; or may be keeping the year's issues of a magazine; or may wish to hold them all a few months. So space and plans must be made as the case calls for, but these need not clog the steady flow that keeps our tables and library shelves free from a confusing burden of "dead" periodical matter.

With books that come to be the cause of disorder and congestion, the conditions are similar, except that we are slower to admit that we are now indifferent to those we cared for once. So our shelves are loaded with volumes that are quite or nearly useless to us, while our tables are burdened with far too many. Relief can come from adding to present shelf space; from discarding those definitely useless; from a compromise, if space permits, by building cheap storage shelves in attic or closet, where the kind-hearted owner may retire his old friends without wholly rejecting them.

Sometimes rather stern decisions have to be carried out to reach in our furnishings the simplicity that lets the fine things we have show their best qualities. So we did not know how fine our pine woodland was, until the undergrowth had been cleared away. The whole house needn't be done at once, nor even all of one room. A try-out in one corner might be enough for a start.

An Early Example of Victorian Furniture Made for Queen Victoria in 1848.

New York

In these days when the play "Victoria Regina" is making such a hit on Broadway, it seems particularly timely that a bed which was made for Queen Victoria in 1843 should be on exhibition in this city. It is at W. & J. Sloane's, where it is scheduled to be shown for a week or two longer.

This is said to be the only piece of furniture actually used by English royalty and taken from England, or exhibited outside a museum or palace. Its authenticity appears to be strongly established, the present owner having purchased it in London about four years ago.

It is quite regal in its carved and gilded posts and its heavy white silk draperies, fringed with gold, although the 90-odd years since it was made have left their marks in wear and aging.

Views of New York 1650 to 1880's

New York

A COLLECTION of prints and drawings formed by Robert Goelet, and showing New York City on various dates between 1650 and the 1880's, will go on exhibition at the American Art-Anderson Galleries on Jan. 11, prior to their public sale on the evening of Jan. 16. Although containing unusual and important earlier prints, the collection presents a particularly rich pictorial record of the city between 1800 and 1850, a period which marked many of its most interesting physical changes and the beginning of its spectacular growth as a metropolis.

An outstanding rarity in the collection is a perfect copy of the famous colored "Maverick view" of Wall Street, made about 1830, so-named after its lithographer, P. Maverick, a print of which only three other copies are known. It shows the now celebrated financial center as a wide snow-covered street occupied by leisurely pedestrians and lively sleighs. Prominent among its buildings, mostly two to four stories high, are the original Merchants' Exchange, which was destroyed by fire in 1835, and the First Presbyterian Church.

Other rare views are "New York From Long Island," a colored aquatint by W. Rollinson after John Wood, dated 1801, one of only two copies known to be in contemporary coloring, considered the most beautiful general view of "little old New York"; "The City of New York in the State of New York, North America," a colored line engraving by Samuel Seymour after William Birch, dated 1803, one of three known copies of the first State of the so-called "White Horse View."

Prints of the 1600's include colored examples of two states of Carolus Allard's "Nieu Amsterdam, at New York," executed about 1673, one of the most pleasing of the early views. The earliest view of New York in the collection, showing the then town of New Amsterdam as it appeared about 1650, is from a German edition of Montanus printed at Amsterdam in 1673.

Grocery Stores Go Georgian

Provincetown, Mass.

A NATIONALLY-known chain of grocery stores here has gone "period" in its architectural remodeling, an example that may influence other retail businesses to beautify their establishments in localities having a historical background.

Late Georgian is the style adopted as being most in keeping with Provincetown. Instead of their customary brilliant red, the stores have been painted white and gray. The display windows are wide and low, small paned and divided by reeded pilasters. The awnings have a decoration of sailboats. Eighteenth century lettering is used on the store signboards, which are surrounded by tiny carved wooden urns. The side entrance is pure Georgian, flanked by carved wooden advertising panels.

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Radio Invades the Classroom — With Pupils on the Air

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Pupil-Made Programs

In Broadcasts That Interpret the School Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Pasadena, Calif.

PASADENA school district officials recognize radio as an aid to classroom work, and put at the disposal of the boys and girls a real radio station. Programs are broadcast over station KPPC (1210 kilocycles.) Last year there were seven 90 minute broadcasts. This year the project includes 14 radio broadcasts, 7 of which will feature elementary and junior high schools, and the other 7 on alternate Wednesday evenings, high school and junior college students.

In discussing the advantages of using radio as a supplementary device in education Courtney Monson, secretary of the Board of Education and director of the radio series, said: "The broadcasts have a threefold purpose, first to provide pupils with a hitherto unused medium of expression—a modern and fascinating outlet for classroom activities, second, to give parents a closer view of their schools, and third to provide radio listeners with a new and inspiring source of entertainment and instruction.

Students Prepare Program

Students suggest the themes, write the stories, poems, songs, plays and dialogue, play practically all the parts before the microphone and provide the musical numbers, vocal as well as instrumental. Orchestral and band music is furnished by the junior high school orchestras and high school band.

Several weeks prior to the initial broadcast the first of a series of bulletins is sent to all teachers and principals announcing the project and inviting contributions by pupils to the series of programs. Mr. Monson then co-ordinates this material in order to insure well-balanced and effective presentation. He also visits various classrooms with a view to obtaining material "from the classroom" which is the setting for the first half of each of the elementary school broadcasts. In writing the continuity he uses as nearly as possible the children's own words which are put on the air by the children themselves. In this part of the program the listener is taken right into the classroom and learns just what goes on there.

The first program this year presented a 6-A class which is making a study of radio as a special unit of class work. The news broadcast included the announcement of the very remarkable discovery by Prof. X-Ray Cosmicson of the cosmogravic ray which enables him to reproduce over his cosmophone the voices of any persons in history. "Just dial in the date," says the professor, "and there you are—listening in to the past."

The second part of the program is broadcast from the professor's laboratory which the class has been invited to visit. Here the professor demonstrates the operation of his "cosmophone" by reproducing the voices of famous people and reconstructing famous episodes of history. One realizes at once the possibilities of this device in providing thrills as well as in teaching history. Music is furnished at the proper moment by the orchestra, the members of which wait poised and alert for their cue.

Co-operation And Obedience

During the broadcast, no matter how large the group, not a move is made or a sound heard that does not contribute to the program. Never for a moment do the children forget that they are "on the air" although the only reminder is a red light and the presence of the microphones.

One teacher said she believes the group experience in broadcasting has promoted more growth than any other single experience. And the children in expressing their views say "we learned to co-operate better." "We saw results the next day when we stuck to our work better than we ever had before." "We learned to obey promptly," and "we learned a lot about broadcasting."

Before each broadcast there is one complete rehearsal in the studio. All other preparation is in the classroom and no extra work is required on the part of either the teacher or pupil. Regular class assignments are used. Music students go over the numbers they are to broadcast in their regular practice periods. Mr. Monson says the pupils enter into every phase of the project with unbounded enthusiasm, work eagerly throughout the series and co-operate with each other and with their superiors 100 per cent.

"Makers Of Modern World"

The programs presented by the high schools and junior college naturally differ from those of the elementary schools in both form and content. Last year these students contributed a series of dramatic episodes entitled Makers of the Modern World. The dialogue was written by the English students in co-operation with Science students, and the plays were broadcast by students of the drama. Sometimes a part of their program consists of a debate, or a band concert.

For special programs such as Thanksgiving and Christmas there is friendly rivalry among the schools to produce material which will be selected for these broadcasts. Each school makes its contribution and a committee selects the material to be used. Each student participating in the program is given due credit for his work. A poem or story written by one child may be read by another, and both names are announced at the end of the program.

On the day following the broadcasts (which occur on alternate Wednesday evenings at 7:00 p. m.) a census is taken by all teachers in the Pasadena schools to learn how many students and their parents listened in to the program. From figures secured in this way it developed that the known audience increased from approximately 1500 to about 10,000 listeners.

VIOLA CAHALIN

A Program Is on the Air! Children of the Sixth Grade, McKinley Elementary School, Pasadena, Calif., and the McKinley Junior High School Orchestra, Interpreting Their School Work to the Radio Public Over Station KPPC.

'Silent Teaching'

The Kind That Goes On in the Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER a teacher had visited in the home of two of her sixth-grade pupils, she understood quite well why they seemed unusual children for their age. To a group of teachers in the building, this was the way this instructor of young children sized up the situation.

"Jane and John seem much brighter than the average run of children their age because they have had so much silent teaching in their home," she said to her associates who were listening eagerly. "On the walls of their home and in their own rooms hang pictures with a meaning and a real art value. Some of them are just prints but they are prints of the best in pictures. On their tables lie attractive books telling simply the story of the artist and his conception of what he portrayed in the picture. These books are often library books or borrowed volumes but they are chosen with great care and child appeal. The furniture in the home is in good taste and the children know its make-up and its period. Good food is served them with comments on the value of different combinations. They hear correct English spoken in well modulated voices and while this might not be called silent teaching, yet there is no idea in the children's minds that they are being taught.

"The curiosity of the parents about learning of various products and goods is transferred to their children in so indirect a way that the little ones do not realize their days are one un-ending round of acquiring useful knowledge. The child's development is watched carefully, and as the boy changes from one mood to another and his interests merge into advanced thought, he does not realize how his parents have almost been beforehand with his growing ideas and how they turn their table talk and their evening discussions to subects that bear on his thinking.

Good Talks With Daddy

"And with the daughter it is the same. She is pleased to find a father who wants to talk with her on girl problems and who will stop at a shop window to note the new in frocks for her age and the latest sport shoe cut. When she confides in him that she wants to have a store of her own some day, he takes her behind the scenes in a large store and lets her know that there is a vast amount to be learned in the buying, marking, display and selling of a stock of goods. She learns that it isn't just receiving goods and selling them quickly to an eager buyer.

"A series of maps with interesting features is a part of the educational equipment of this home. Just lately there has been added to this collection a dog map of the world. What normal child would not be interested in this map on which a dog lover has spent much precious time? And what child is there who does not enjoy such knowledge? He will revel in knowing that his own Irish terrier originated in Ireland about 1870 and he will enjoy telling his chum that his Chow Chow dates back to the seventeenth century and came from China.

Food Map And Music

"Other maps tell him where all sorts of foods come from and still others outline clearly the waters of the earth. Can any children fail to grasp a lot of worth-while knowledge from the possession of these things that teach them while they are observing with interest?

"Good music has its place in the home and although neither child is gifted in this art, they are both learning a discrimination that promises to help them enjoy the best in music.

"I understand now," concluded their teacher, "why Jane and John seem so intelligent along many lines of useful knowledge and I wonder that other ambitious parents do not wake up to the value of this home training that is given almost without the child's realizing it and surely in an interesting way."

Two Letters on Music

The Parent

This is an exchange of reader experiences, and does not necessarily represent the editorial opinion of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

New Jersey

Dear Sir:

Tonight, as I enjoyed my Monitor after the business of the day was over, I was especially attracted to the article entitled "Jim Wanted to Work in a Garage." I feel a great deal of sympathy for this "Jim" because I always wanted to play a violin. You may not be able to see just how this fits in, but I never read an article like the one mentioned above, but what I want to help other parents to avoid making the mistake my parents made. (At least, it seems like a mistake to me, though I might never have been a violinist!)

Somehow, parents DO seem to think their children should do all the "wonderful" things they themselves always wanted to do, or tried to do and failed. I am now a parent myself, and it has taken me quite a bit of time to discover that my six-year-old is really an individual, with distinct likes and dislikes, with unspoken desires and unformed aims, but with all the fine qualities necessary to the making of a splendid person. I hoped, somehow, to have a girlish girl, because I always wished I were girlish and was, instead, beset with tomboyish tendencies. When I discovered my blossoming daughter a "chip off the old block," I was most disappointed. I thought I could see her falling into all the pitfalls I had fallen into, and I wished, in some way, to save her these experiences which caused me great mental anguish and many a punishment. But as she has developed, I have found in her many abilities and much to commend. She draws well. She likes dancing class. She is most observing. She is quick to discern good, and alert in every way. But best of all, she, too, loves a violin! And over her play desk is the same picture of a woman, playing a violin, that hung over my desk when I was a child. In fact, I kept that picture close to me until I hung it over her desk when she said she loved it.

* * *

That picture was, to me, a great consolation because I wanted to own and play a violin. However, my parents owned a piano, and my mother was a fine pianist, and this combination seemed to point to me as a pianist. At least, my parents thought so. But to this day I cannot enthuse over a piano—neither the piano itself, nor the music that comes from it! Pianos are all right for some people, without a doubt, but I knew at the age of eight they weren't for me. I wanted an intimate musical instrument—something that belonged to me exclusively, something I could really love. I wanted something I could take with me wherever I went—to the top of some pine-tipped hill, to school, to camp, or to the attic for the purposes of improvising. I wanted something beautiful in shape and contour, and a piano wasn't my idea of something beautiful, no matter how beautiful a piano it was! I loved the history of the violin, and after I discovered the financial value attached to many violins, I knew I wanted one more than ever—not just because they were expensive, but because they were hand made, lovingly made, and adjusted and oiled and polished.

* * *

Now that I no longer have to sit on a hard bench for at least an hour a day to practice boring scales and exercises, and innumerable chords, I can see exactly WHY the piano never appealed to me. In the first place, chords confused me exceedingly, made me nervous, and made music lessons a nightmare. My hands were too small, or my fingers too stubby, to reach across the full octave easily, and I was constantly having to stretch to "make it." This took my thought away from the music, slowed me up, and spoiled the harmonious effect desired. I cannot drop my hands easily into chords; I seem to have to hunt out every note, and then strike the full chord. Naturally, this cannot be done in the midst of a piece, and consequently I barely reached the "piece" stage after years of practicing. There was never any noticeable spontaneity in my playing, although I can wax warm and sentimental on hearing another play beautifully. All in all, the piano seemed too big for a little person who wanted an intimate instrument, and when my family decided they had spent too much money already trying to make a pianist out of me, I was delighted.

All through this piano ordeal, I voiced my desire for a violin, and was told quite firmly that all the other children in our neighborhood played the piano, that my family owned a piano, and therefore I should play a piano. It didn't seem as though the purchase of a violin would break the bank, but for some unknown reason, the cost of the violin and violin lessons was held up to me as impossible. Just before I was married, a distant aunt (distant in relationship) brought me a violin, and for days I lived in a heaven of my own, with all my own squeaks and burrings; only the fact that the violin had not come to me sooner put any damper on my ardor. No doubt, my family was glad when my wedding day arrived and I moved out with my violin!

This happens to be a subject we avoid in family conferences. But someday, when my youngster takes lessons, perhaps I'm GOING to learn to play a violin. And I hope, if she suddenly changes her mind and wants to play an oboe or a saxophone or a clarinet, I'll be big enough to buy the oboe or the saxophone or the clarinet, and let her make her heaven with it!

(Mrs.) E. M. F.

Thank you, Mrs. F., and we think many a parent will join us in expressing gratitude for your clear and helpful description of your experience.—Editor.

* * *

Making a Music Scrapbook

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have wanted to write to the Parent Column for a long time but could never find a suitable subject. Not until my daughter's music scrapbook took first prize did I realize how indebted we were to the Monitor, as all the material in it was taken from the Monitor. My daughter is 10 years old and plays the piano and violin. She belongs to a music club which recently gave a prize for the best music scrapbook and they had a year in which to prepare it.

We bought a substantial scrapbook which could be added to. We then bought pictures of all the famous composers at a bookstore at two cents each. These had the name of the composer, the place and date of birth, and date of passing. We left two pages between each composer. Then as articles came out in the Monitor about the musician we pasted them opposite the picture. So we have a very unique history of each master. Once a month the Monitor has an article on music. These are original, interesting, and practical.

During this time the Moments Musical Series started. These we pasted in the back of the book. Her piano teacher commended these very highly. On the back cover she has pasted a large envelope into which she puts all the musical games. These are also from the Monitor and are used in her club. She also keeps the programs from the concerts she attends and pastes these in or makes notes of concerts she listens to on the air. She also keeps pictures of young musicians who are coming up in the world. Or historical articles on music such as the fiftieth anniversary of Walter Damrosch and Gatti-Casazza's retirement after overseeing 7000 Metropolitan Opera performances. Both of these were taken from the Weekly Magazine Section.

We are now enjoying the families of instruments that appear each month and are adding these to our scrapbook. We are sincerely grateful for The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mrs.) C. L. M.

ABC Summaries

The ABC Summaries of World Problems, an excellent series of small pamphlets giving concise and valuable information on timely international problems, is being written by Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. These pamphlets may be secured from the office of that organization, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, for 5 cents a copy or $3 a hundred. To date, these ABC summaries have been published on the following topics:

American-Japanese Relations,
American Neutrality,
The Italo-Ethiopian Crisis.

Civics Through Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

THE function of the educational film, Mr. John Grierson, film unit chief of the British G. P. O., believes, is to bridge the gap which at present exists between the textbook and the actual procedure of daily living. He thinks that it is essential that the child should understand what is going on round him in order to attain a fuller sense of life and to develop a sense of the fitness of things.

In Mr. Grierson's opinion it is of more importance to the child to know the processes that enable him to receive a letter or a telephone message from someone living in a distant town or country, than that he should remember the names of the Stuart kings or the number of battles fought by the Duke of Marlborough. Children are more interested in finding out how things work than in memorizing what is, to them, a list of meaningless dates. To encourage youthful interest in mechanical objects and their construction, and in the daily operations and occupations of those around him, Mr. Gleason has at present in course of production a film—"Night Mail"—the story of the special post office which travels nightly from London to Glasgow, distributing the various mails destined for the communities which lie on either side of its route. The child will see the postmen sorting the mails on the train as it flies through the darkness, and the way in which the mails are distributed to their destinations. He will also have an opportunity of seeing what a cross-section of Britain looks like at night.

Another film—"S O S"—should appeal to children of all ages who love tales of heroism, for it deals with the work of the wireless operator and shows the invaluable service which wireless renders to ships in distress at sea.

Peace Scholarship

A scholarship amounting to $1000 to provide for a year's study in the field of international relations in Geneva for an American woman, has been made available annually to the Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe by Mrs. Clarence Gasque of London. An applicant for the scholarship must be a graduate of an American college or university who is engaged in preparing for a profession in which her efforts will promote international understanding and co-operation and who has a thorough knowledge of French. The institution in Geneva in which the recipient of the scholarship is to study will be chosen by the Education Committee of the Federation and the scholarship is renewable for a second year at the discretion of the Committee.

Applications for the Peace Scholarship must be made before February 1 to the Institute of International Education, Inc., 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

List of Fellowships

The first list of fellowships for study abroad, Fellowships and Scholarships Open to American Students for Study in Foreign Countries, was published by the Institute of International Education in 1923, and since then revisions and additions have been issued from time to time until now, in 1935, the fifth edition is ready for distribution. The bulletin includes not only the awards designated specifically for study abroad but also those grants which are unrestricted as to place of study and, therefore, may be devoted to such study if desirable. By far the larger number of grants are restricted to students affiliated with the institution offering the grant. In general, the awards are not so large as formerly, thus reflecting the depression. A nominal charge of 25 cents is made for this bulletin, which may be secured by writing to the Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

Harnessing History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Santa Rosa, Calif.

FIFTH grade of Luther Burbank School—38 boys and girls of 10 or 11 years of age—were assigned the study of early American history from the time of the Revolutionary War up to the present. The textbook was not very satisfactory. The print was small and the text consisted of a brief statement of what was considered by the historian as important, namely, a list of battles and other

dreary data. The class was sure they were not going to like history.

The teacher was a wise and understanding woman. She knew that history was a living, delightful study

if you approached it from the standpoint of your own interests.

One day, early in the term, a sleek, black pony appeared on the school ground, led by the young man who owned him. He had come at the invitation of the teacher and principal, and each member of the class was given a ride around the block, carefully guarded by the owner of the pony.

To most of the children, this ride was their first experience with a horse. Each child dreams of some

day being allowed to ride a pony, and it would be hard to describe the delight of those boys and girls. A horse is looked upon by a child as an object of romance and adventure, and to ride one is like a fairy tale come true.

Next day the history hour was given over to a discussion of horses, and from horses, it was just one step

to another absorbing interest of childhood, cowboys.

For several weeks thereafter the class discussions were taken up with horses, ropes, saddles, large hats and such paraphernalia. Someone brought a book that dealt with cowboys of many lands, and the class reveled in that for a while, obtaining all sorts of useful information about foreign countries. They drew cowboys in the art period, never seeming to get enough of them.

It came as a matter of great surprise to most of the children when they learned that all riders of horses were not cowboys. They were led by clever suggestions on the part of the teacher, to hunt for the men in American history who rode horses. After that there was never a dull moment during the history hour.

Historical characters rose up out of the history book, and came to life as interesting heroes. George Washington and the brave men of his time were studied and discussed with zest. Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, General Sheridan, Stonewall Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt and many others were taken into the hearts of those boys and girls, and every scrap of information they could find about them was treasured and passed on to the others.

They learned songs about horses

and riders; the art period was taken up in learning how to draw horses, jumping horses, running horses, horses eating hay, horses looking out of barn doors.

Each member of the class made a Book of Famous Riders, with the life story of each appearing under the crayon-colored picture of their heroes.

A group of boys worked after school making a large horse out of mattress cartons. When finished he was painted white, and the cardboard figure of George Washington was mounted upon him. Horse and rider were given a conspicuous place in the class room. It was a real work of art to the children, who loved the figure and wove dreams about it.

Later the horse was painted brown and Paul Revere in a very bright coat, was seated upon him and allowed to ride right into the hearts of everyone.

This class, when the testing time came, was found to know and understand an unusual lot about American History; and, best of all, they had discovered how vital and real history is. They had learned to love the subject because of the happiness it brought them.

M. J.

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Sunset and Nocturnes

OCTOBER 7—Sunset.

From an elevation of eight hundred feet a broad road plunges down into a valley and marks the beeline east to the Custom House tower. North to south the horizon describes a twenty-mile arc, with fells at the one end and soft blue hills at the other. Beyond the Custom House tower may sometimes be seen a grayness which is Boston Harbor. Between the nearby valley and the far vestige of salt water lie, in succession, a farm that is being bitten into by suburban building, the rectangular plots of a few remaining market gardens, a crisscross of highways and bridges, and a mottled blur which means factories, warehouses, office buildings, and myriads of homes—a great city fringed by a half-dozen smaller ones, all spread out like a relief map for us to con late on an October day.

That afternoon it was the heavens above that surprised us into ecstasy. The source of light was, of course, behind us in the west, where the sky was triumphant with gold and purple. Meanwhile two centers of radiation rapidly took form in opposite poles of the sky. From each of these great waves of rosy-colored alto-cumuli were rolling like smoke clouds on which a fire was shining. Above, the sky was deepest blue between fluffs of white. In the north one clear sheet of palest green stretched over the fells, and above that bars of silver gold. Above them in turn, laved by gold and cloud-flecked upper blue, was a lovely lake of aquamarine, which was intensified as darkness approached.

There was not a spot in the sky but possessed its own particular glory. Here was the climax of the day's drama, a spectacular moment which Turner might have ventured to depict.

The seemingly delicate outline of the Custom House tower, puffs of smoke from a passing train, the watchful silhouette of a great iron dog on a lawn near by, were, for an instant, all equally clear. Then the light began to fade, a haze crept in, sky and land merged. "Time to be going home," Stasia reminded us.

* * *

DECEMBER 10—EARLY EVENING.

It was misty, and Stasia said, as we stopped the car on the brow of the hill: "A Whistler! Not a trace of vulgarity in it."

She was right.

No horizon line was visible. Earth and sky were one, and the arc seemed as wide as the whole world. Here and there lights pricked through the mist. Homebound traffic was a glimmering thread.

Whistler once wrote about what night does to a scene—"When the evening mist clothes the riverside with 'poetry' as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campaniles, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and the fairy land is before us—"

While we sat quietly, drawn up alongside the patient figure of the sentinel dog, and gazed as he did away toward a harbor we could not see, we were willing to surrender ourselves, for a moment made magical by the half-light, to a belief that the chimneys were really campaniles and the warehouses, palaces.

* * *

DECEMBER 13—LATE EVENING.

Three days did not release either us or the eastward lying scene from the enchantment which had been laid upon it. There was no longer any palpable mist, but the sky was thickly overcast and the expanse of farm, suburb, and city was a series of blending blacknesses, against which nestled a million lights. Each of these lights was magnified by the density of the atmosphere, so that it blossomed in rays like Dante's rose of flame. Lines of lights defined the streets and marked the bridges. They ascended and dipped as streets ran up or down hill. Lights glowed deep red where great electric signs were displayed, and lights moved along the avenues and parkways in endless succession—yellow headlights, ruby tail lights, headlight and tail light again and again. The watching iron dog alone could have told whether there would ever come, in smaller hours of the night, any pause in that luminous file.

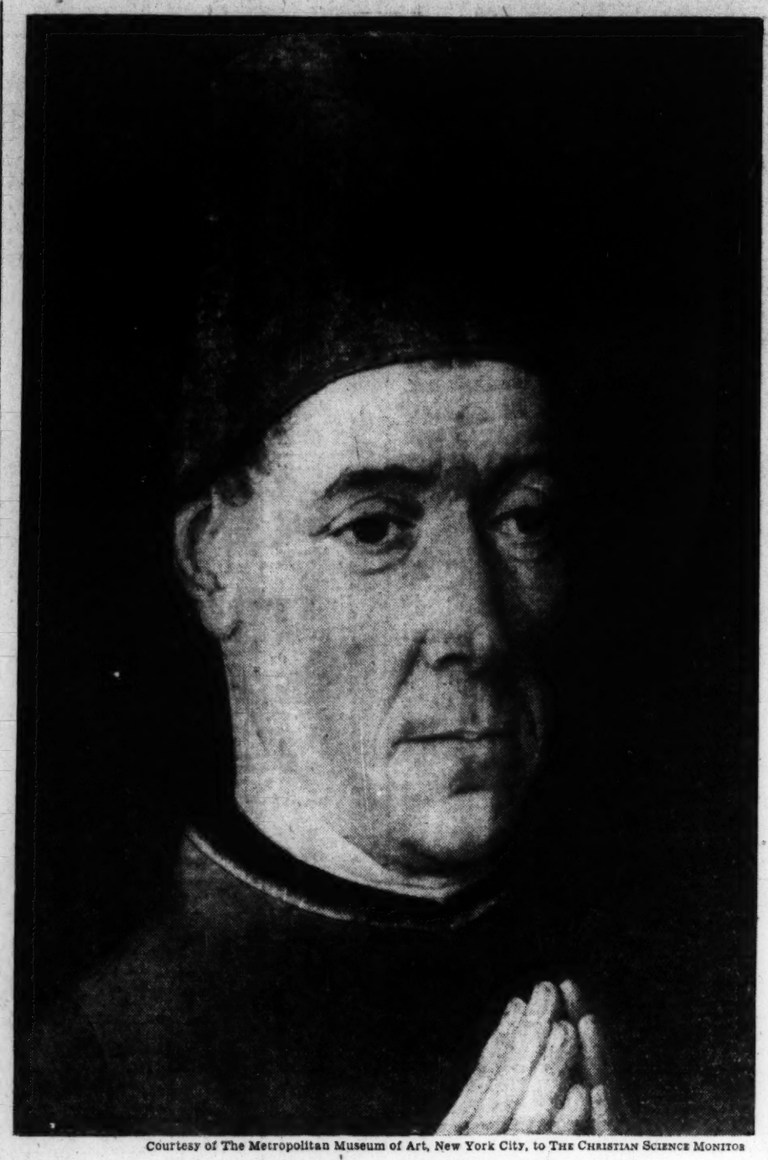
* * *

PERFECTION CAME ON A clear night a week later. The sky then was far and wide, powdered with stars. The Great Bear on our left and Orion on our right guided our eyes to the east. Beneath the vast and glittering congregation of the starry hosts the earth itself was spread out like an inverted sky, sparkling with its own stars. Street lights were necklaces, bridges became clustered ornaments, revolving lights flashed like great solitaires, jewels adorning a queen-city. The Custom House tower showed as a single red star—an intermittent star that came and went as if with the breathing of the city.

How could there be so much light? Star-spangled sky above, star-spangled earth below, which was the more brilliant? Houses in the foreground stood out clearly. The "widow's walk" on the nearby farmhouse was outlined in white against the dark of the roof. The flagpole and the great iron mastiff beneath were easily visible against the sky.

The night-stillness was different from that of a misty evening. Then, sounds were muffled and mysterious. Then we each lived on a separate island, even though we were shut in together by the doors of our little car. Now, in this wide and silent glitter, the sounds of trains and turnpike traffic and of a barking dog were abrupt and shattering. We were on no isolated islands of the ego, but were one with that wide-spread and ascending plateau of lights. We were eager, responsive, joining voicelessly in the exultant paean of lights earthly and heavenly; and stirred most of all, beyond all power of expression except in that inarticulate song, by the knowledge that more than from any other source these lights were shining from homes, the homes—so we truly felt in that beatific moment—of the vast neighborhood of all mankind.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG



Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT, *by Dirk Bouts*

THE name of Dirk Bouts may be placed in that distinguished society of Flemish painters who lived in the fifteenth century. Little is known, to be sure, of the complete works of this artist. His kinship in style to Roger van der Weyden and to Jan van Eyck indicates a discernible influence on the part of those two Flemish masters.

This small portrait in The Metropolitan Museum possesses those characteristics which distinguished the Northern painters, who were finding their particular idioms of expression, while the Italian masters sought theirs. Dirk Bouts has, in making a portrait of a man, held to principles of design, so that the large characterizing lines make an agreeable pattern. The tall purple cap and the gray doublet are drawn as simply as the facial features. The Flemish artists were masters of line, and in depicting a face they sought to indicate the qualifying lines in the eyelids, shape of nose, lips, chin, wrinkles. They gave little prominence to the sculptural aspect, to building up the head roundly and solidly. That was an Italian accomplishment. The posture of the hands adds further qualification. Such simplicity results from thoughtful consideration of the subject and from native good taste.

D. A.

Right Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG woman who worked in an office where much petty gossip was indulged, knew that all the sons and daughters of God express only perfection, and that therefore the faults, mistakes, and indiscretions of mortals are illusions to be denied and destroyed, not realities to be discussed. One night, as she prayed for strength to resist the temptation to gossip, it occurred to her that Paul, who knew the characteristics of Mind's creation, gave a sure guide to spiritually governed conversation, which happifies and uplifts, in his admonition to the Philippians (4:8), "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; . . . think on these things." And she decided to remind herself of this admonition each day, so that she might be constantly entertaining the thoughts which reflect divine Mind.

Then, remembering that she had always liked to receive good grades in school work, she further decided to test herself in the endeavor to think and utter only good about others. At first many slips appeared, but soon the signs of good outnumbered the errors, and gradually only the desire to speak of good remained.

Material sense, with its belief of selfhood apart from God, is never just or true. Does it not claim that the good man can be stricken with disease; that the fruits of honest toil can be swept away? Ah, but in Christian Science we learn that these claims are false and foundationless. God made health, not disease, and the real man manifests only what God creates. God rewards all honest toil, and what He gives can never be swept away. The eternal Father is reflected by all His creation, and so His children are eternally with Him. Thoughts and conversation governed by material sense only perpetuate its unjust illusions, while conversation based on the facts of true existence helps to bring these facts into human experience. May our conversation ever be on the right side!

How much happier every home would be if petty fault-finding and unnecessary criticism were eliminated; if conversation were employed in magnifying honesty, justice, purity, wisdom, love, and other Godlike qualities!

A word may well be said about humor. The Reverend Dr. Talmage once said, "There are wit, humor, and enduring vivacity among God's people." Too often vulgarity, cutting remarks, and the magnifying of others' faults pass for humor. Only the expression of intelligence, purity, and love—emanations from the perfect Mind, which is Love—can produce the sparkle which makes conversation truly vivacious. Let us remember that our humor should bring good cheer to all.

All God's children manifest love, wisdom, order, and other good qualities, which are made evident in everyday life in many ways, as in the courtesies with which services are rendered, the skill and beauty of concert and exhibit, the glad meeting of friends, the order, comfort, and loving helpfulness of happy homes. It is indeed fitting that discourse should be concerning these.

Mary Baker Eddy says on page 339 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs us took place once in heaven, would happen very frequently on earth, —silence for the space of half an hour." Sometimes much talk is indicative of the selfish desire for attention, and occasions many regrets. Selfishness, with its demand for attention, is destroyed by the active expression of love. Hence, as we fill our time with spiritual work for the welfare of all mankind, we shall find it easy to refrain from unprofitable talking. Unselfed love for God and man will so overflow that our words, whether few or many, will cause no regrets, but will help, heal, and happify all who heed them.

In Christian Science, then, we learn that right conversation denies reality to anything except the one perfect Mind and its true, honest, just, pure, lovely, yea, altogether good creation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Správné rozhovory

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

MLADÁ žena, která pracovala v kanceláři, kde si velmi libovali v malicherném pomlouvání, věděla, že všichni synové a dcery Boží vyjadřují pouze dokonalost, a že proto vady, chyby a nerozvážnosti smrtelných lidí jsou illuse, jež mají býti popřeny a zničeny, a ne skutečností, jež mají býti rozbírány. Jednou v noci, když se modlila o sílu, aby odolala pokušení pomlouvati, napadlo jí, že Pavel, který věděl, čím se vyznačuje stvoření Mysli, dal bezpečné vodítko pro duchovně řízenou rozmluvu, která obšťastňuje a povznáší, právě ve svém napomenutí k Filipenským (4:8): "Dále pak, bratří, kterékoli věci jsou pravé, kterékoli poctivé, kterékoli spravedlivé, kterékoli čisté, kterékoli milé, kterékoli dobropověstné . . . o těch věcech přemýšlujte". A rozhodla se, že bude denně pamětliva tohoto napomenutí, tak aby mohla neustále chovati myšlenky, které zrcadlí božskou Mysl.

Pak, vzpomenuvši si, že ji vždy těšilo, když dostala ve škole dobré známky, rozhodla se dále, vyzkoušeti se v úsilí mysleti a vyjadřovati o druhých pouze dobré. Z počátku často klopýtla, ale záhy znamení dobra převyšovala omyly, a postupem času zůstalo pouze přání mluviti o dobru.

Smrtelný smysl se svým věřením v já, oddělené od Boha, není nikdy spravedlivý nebo pravdivý. Zda netvrdí, že dobrý člověk může býti postižen nemocí? Že plody poctivé námahy mohou býti zmařeny? Ano, avšak v Křesťanské Vědě se učíme, že tato tvrzení jsou falešná a bez základu. Bůh stvořil zdraví, nikoli nemoc, a skutečný člověk projevuje jen to, co Bůh tvoří. Bůh odměňuje každou poctivou námahu, a co On dává, nemůže nikdy býti zmařeno. Věčný Otec jest zrcadlen veškerým Svým stvořením, a tak jsou Jeho dítky věčně s Ním. Myšlenky a rozhovory řízené hmotným smyslem jen stále udržují jeho nespravedlivé illuse, kdežto hovor založený na faktech pravdivého bytí pomáhá přivádětí tato fakta do lidské zkušenosti. Nechť jsou naše hovory vždy na pravé straně!

Oč by byla každá domácnost šťastnější, kdyby malicherné hledání chyb a nepotřebné kritisování bylo vymýceno; kdyby hovor byl věnován chvále poctivosti, spravedlnosti, čistoty, moudrosti, lásky a jiných Božských vlastností!

Promluvme slovo o humoru. Pastor Dr. Talmage kdysi řekl: "U Božího lidu jest vtip, humor a trvalá živost." Příliš často se vulgárnost, ostré poznámky a zveličování cizích chyb vydává za humor. Jen projevování inteligence, čistoty a lásky—výronů to dokonalé Mysli, jež jest Láskou—může býti zdrojem jiskřivosti oživující v pravdě rozhovor. Mějmež na paměti, že náš humor měl by přinášeti potěšení všem.

Všechny děti Boží projevují lásku, moudrost, pořádek a jiné dobré vlastnosti, které se jeví mnoha způsoby v každodenním životě, jako pozornostmi, s nimiž jsou prokazovány služby, dovedností a ladností vzájemného souladu a projevu, radostnými schůzkami přátel, pořádkem, pohodlím a láskyplnou ochotou šťastných domovů. Mluviti o takových věcech jest vskutku vhodné.

Mary Baker Eddy praví na str. 339. v "Miscellaneous Writings": "Kdyby lidé omezili své rozmluvy na náměty, které jsou prospěšné, to, co se kdysi přihodilo v nebi, jak nám vypravuje sv. Jan, přihodilo by se velmi často i na zemi —nastalo by půlhodinové mlčení." Někdy poukazuje mnoho mluvení na sobeckou touhu po upoutání pozornosti a způsobuje mnoho lítosti. Sobeckost se svou touhou po pozornosti jest zničena činným vyjadřováním lásky. Když tudíž vyplňujeme svůj čas duchovní prací pro blaho veškerého lidstva, bude se nám zdáti snadným zdržeti se neprospěšného mluvení. Nesobecká láska k Bohu a člověku bude tak překypovati, že naše slova, ať je jich málo nebo mnoho, nezpůsobí lítosti, nýbrž budou pomáhati, uzdravovati a oblažovati všechny, kdo jich dbají.

V Křesťanské Vědě učíme se tedy, že správná rozmluva popírá skutečnost všeho, kromě jediné dokonalé Mysli a jejího pravdivého stvoření, poctivého, spravedlivého, čistého, láskyhodného, ano naprosto dobrého.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, piště na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

History in China

TIME in China has no immediacy as in America. . . . A century past or a century in the future is not considered far off.

I hear and speak a language in which grammar has no tense. Both scholars and illiterates, in ordinary daily speech, tell an event of centuries ago as casually as an incident of the hour. Only as my knowledge has accumulated have I been able to know whether something related happened just then or in some past dynasty. Even now, after twelve years, I often do not know.

"Events that happen," so a rickshaw runner explained as he pulled me to market one morning, "are not put away in books. That would not be fair. Only a few folk have leisure to read, and history belongs to everyone. It flows in every mother's milk and is digested by every babe. Thus it becomes a part of everyone's experience to use when needed. That which happens is not past. It is all a part of our now."—From "The House of Exile," by NORA WALN (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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The Fault of the Carols

THERE was to have been no sentiment this Christmas: no heart flutterings at the sight of glossy leaves and red berries, no pushing with the crowd in front of the card and calendar counter, no loitering before shop windows all dressed up in spangled cotton-wool, with little white lumps dangling suggestively in rows from the ceiling, and a sprinkle of "frost" elegantly distributed over the fancy goods. There was to have been no childish delight over the sight of Christmas trees brilliant with electric bulbs; over the illuminated windows of old churches, reminiscent of the painted card of long ago that lit up mysteriously when held against the light. Everything was to have been sensible and matter-of-fact. For why, one asked, should mistletoe make any difference, or turkeys, or mince pies? Why should one go out of one's way to purchase small presents that no one particularly wants, and wrap them up in fancy paper, and fumble with greeting cards slung on bits of red string? Far better to spend one's time in getting things done—emptying the stocking basket, for instance, and mending the lining of one's winter coat. That would be using Christmas in a really practical way.

So one argued in November, holding to one's principles with unshaken zeal; maintaining an air of superior aloofness, even when December dawned, and refusing to be entangled in the web for a further week or two. And then one commenced to wilt, a gradual and extremely subtle process that began unawares and worked up and up as Christmas Day approached. It was the fault of the carols.

Someone has lately talked about the "sort of glory" of Christmas tide, the wonder of ecstasy that embraces the child and is awakened to some degree ever after with the first notes of a carol. It is a strange thing. The carol may be out of tune, issuing forth from the mouths of bad little boys who mix the words up in a meaningless jumble, and whose sole reason for singing at all is to get to the movies; yet the "sort of glory" is there, the glory that filled the world on Christmas night when we were young.

I did not hear the carol singers this year, but I listened to the inharmonious efforts of a specially poor band, gathered together round a lamp below my window. There was nothing Christmasy about the hour; it had been raining, and a muggy dampness had settled over the town. The band played two verses of "The First Nöel" badly, then paused for a long time before adding two verses of "O Come, All Ye Faithful." During the next pause, I was convinced that they had given up and gone shamefacedly away. But I was wrong. A feeble effort at "Auld Lang Syne" was made, followed by another long pause, and then "Christians Awake."

"Christians Awake" is not an appropriate hymn to play for last thing at night, but what did that matter? As I listened, the whole of Christmas was in the room, the whole of Christmas, the full glory that shone upon one's childhood and placed a halo round every simple thing.

It will be the same next year, and the year after that, and every year so long as carols last.

D. A. L.

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The Little Horseman of Madara

THE famous Horseman of Madara is carved on the face of a tawny-coloured bluff, rearing up out of the plain. We approached it through Madara, a romantic-looking village inhabited more by Turks than by Bulgarians, with troops of buffaloes gathered to drink and black-draped women fetching water from the fountain.

We breasted a steep hill pursued by yapping dogs, wily creatures never venturing in front of the car, but always rushing alongside it, making day hideous with their recriminations. Soon we arrived at the foot of the bluff, impressive and beautiful against the stormy sky. Round its foot, amongst green shrubs vivid from the rain, masses of anchusa, purple thistles and broom, were tumbled jagged boulders.

Everywhere the bluff was pierced with holes, in which history supposes fugitives to have taken refuge through the ages. But we searched in vain for the Horseman.

"He has galloped away," I said, "frightened by motor-cars and machinery."

Then, on the face of the towering cliff, four hundred feet high, about a third of the way up from the ground, we caught sight of him. Not the Colossus we had been expecting, but a little Horseman scarcely more than life size, draped in a long robe, followed by his dog, and spearing a curly and endearing lion.

This work, of great realism and delicacy, is enhanced by its position. It is surprising, indeed, that it should have survived the elements. Not much is known of its history, but it is supposed to have been carved by an Armenian sculptor for Khan Omortag about the year 700, to celebrate the victory of his father, Khan Kroum, over the Emperor Nicephorus I.

The face of the cliff is indented with holes for the beams of the former houses and lined with grooves, which served as drains, and there are marks of niches for cupboards. Indeed, many signs are left of the existence of a large town, and though today Madara is a ruin, a skeleton, it is not difficult, with a little imagination, to reconstruct something of the grandeur of the scene as it must have been in the Khan's wild day.

The cliff, meeting another, forms a wide right-angle, seamed inside with galleries and chambers, the greatest of which served as a secret meeting-place, where the military leaders decided the strategy of their endless wars. . . .

As we walked back, fire-flies came out in their thousands and the ghost of a breeze blew up, scented with the perfumes from the plain below. We paused, straining our eyes through the gathering darkness to catch one more glimpse of the Horseman; about this beautiful figure is the quality belonging to all great masterpieces, that of reaching the heart of each and every onlooker—yet suggesting that it holds some secret message for oneself alone. —HENRIETTA LESLIE, in "Where East Is West." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Supremacy of Bat and Ball

CRICKET is an ancient pastime; it ripened sweetly, it has endured nobly. Ten thousand victories and defeats are chronicled in the game's history, and the smoke of battle never fades from the green field where men and lads have striven with all their skill and strength for the supremacy of bat or ball; but no historian finds himself surveying a more bloodless past than he who writes of cricket. Stern and stirring though it may be in action, so that great crowds of onlookers are often uplifted to a height of well-nigh intolerable excitement ("I have seen men tremble and turn pale at a match," declared the Rev. James Pycroft), the clash is the clean white clash of warriors who can come together and laugh as comrades when all is over, not the frowning combat with a sequel of death and destruction, wrought among enemies. Happy, enviable historian of a world in which rivalry and its attendant envy and jealousy are so fleeting, and everything that is accomplished challenges only joy "'twixt two fresh-flannelled ranks—making for summer beauty in the mind, and life's good game when this game's left behind"! Small wonder if those that join in the bloodless conquests of a world whose name is Cricket are inspired with a love and devotion deep enough to astonish the stranger. Long ago the Rev. John Mitford described a visit to Beldham's Cottage, when that veteran of Hambledon and Surrey cricket was in his last years: "In his kitchen, black with age, hangs the trophy of his victories, the delight of his youth, the exercise of his manhood, and the glory of his age—his BAT. Reader, believe me when I tell you. I trembled when I touched it; it seemed an act of profaneness, of violation. I pressed it to my lips, and returned it to its sanctuary." To-day there is many an old cricketer who cherishes the worn-out bat or ball with which he played his part in a famous victory, and he would not be ashamed to show emotion as he handled it. . . .

Andrew Lang sarcastically remarked that the enthusiasm of research students had led them to examine the Egyptian monuments and Holy Scriptures, the illuminated books of the Middle Ages, and the terra-cottas and vases of Greece, but "to no practical purpose." It has been claimed that allusions to cricket are to be found in documents of the Plantagenet period, but even if the claim is a true one, it does not matter, because there may be all the difference in the world between an organized pastime and its throw-backs. Adam, no doubt, whiled away some of his golden hours in the Garden of Eden by using a pebble as a ball and smiting it hard with a stick. But that does not make Adam a cricketer.

All we can be sure about is that as an organised pastime cricket belongs to England, the various learned attempts to prove its foreign ownership by a great flourish of such weird appellations as "cricket-a-wicket" (used in Florio's Italian Dictionary) being merely comic. . . The first set of laws ever drawn up for the government of the game, dated 1744, were English enough—and couched in terms pleasant to linger over.—THOMAS MOULT, in "Bat and Ball." (London: Arthur Barker.)

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January

O THE beauty and the wonder of the January night
When the moon shines over all!
The snowy glades in the woods are bright
Wherever the moonbeams fall!

O the beauty and the wonder of the January sky
When the stars are shining bright!
Beneath, the fir woods sleeping lie
In the hush of the winter's night.

O the beauty and the wonder of the January night
When the Northern Lights show forth,
And the world is lit with the shimmering light
Of the *dancing feet of the North!

E. M. RAMSAY

* The Northern Lights are called "The Merry Dancers" in the north of Scotland.

Blue Jay in Mid Winter

WITH such superb assurance did he sing—
Poised on a swaying twig proclaiming Spring—
I looked again, half-thinking I had seen
Brown buds of lilacs burst by beaks of green.

KENNETH PORTER

Listed Stock Quotations

Highly Irregular Market Develops on Heavy Profit-Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Realizing Causes Irregularity, But Many Gains Held

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Traders decided today to garner profits in the stock market in cautious week-end realizing.

Stocks held fairly even during the process, but some issues lost fractions to around 2 points, while others retained a part or all of early gains of as much. The close was somewhat irregular. Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Some of the stocks which were in demand included du Pont, Union Carbide, Case, Continental Can, Boeing, Douglas, Ohio Oil, and Bethlehem. Others on the off side were Santa Fe, Westinghouse Electric, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel and Loew's.

The late irregularity came after an active opening in which prices improved moderately in virtually all divisions. The tape fell some 3 minutes behind toward the end of the first hour, but subsequently the pace moderated as the advance lost force.

Low-Priced Motors Active

Low-priced motor shares were active. Studebaker and Packard changed hands in large blocks. There was one trade of 20,000 shares of Packard at the opening. Prices of both were about steady. Oils and aircrafts were well taken.

The tingle of inflation sentiment evident recently was reflected in a further considerable strengthening of foreign moneys against the dollar in the exchange market.

Grains were a little reactionary, but cotton advanced. second grade bonds lifted, but others, including U. S. Governments, were mixed and narrow.

Followers of the motors, which have been rather laggard market-wise recently, were encouraged by the satisfactory fashion in which production shook off the holiday influence.

Ward's reports estimated outturn for the industry this week at 101,696 units, against only 65,388 in the previous week.

Besides giving serious consideration to the soldiers' bonus and the Administration's new farm-aid program, Wall Street watched for signs of further industrial expansion.

A prospective merger of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company and the Pittsburgh Steel Company, indicated by the purchase of a block of the latter's common and preferred stock by the Sharon concern, was seen as an interesting development in the metals field.

A moderate "slowing down" during the past year of savings bank deposits and depositors in New York, as announced by the Savings Banks Association of the State, was interpreted by banking officials as a sign that the public is spending its money more freely than in the past few years.

At the start of foreign exchange dealings the French franc was .01 of a cent firmer at 6.64 cents and sterling was up ⅞ of a cent at $4.96.

U. S. and Rail Bonds Rise

Against a somewhat irregular background, the U. S. Government and rail divisions of the bond market made fair progress on the upside today.

For the carrier loans the movement was an extension of an advance that has been in progress for some time. It added fractions to more than a point on values of New York Central, Erie, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, Nickel Plate and a few more.

A minor number of rails dipped slightly and irregular price movements were the rule in utility and industrial classifications.

The Federals, inclined to erratic movements in the sessions preceding the favorable action of Congress on the soldiers' bonus, made progress all along the line.

Treasury 3¼s, 1943, climbed about ¼ of a point, a gain which was almost matched by Treasury 3s, 3¼s of 1949 and 4¼s. Various others, including the guaranteed issues, were up 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point.

It was a quiet session for foreign groups, with prices showing steadiness in the principal issues.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Increased Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
National Steel	37½c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Regular				
Calif Packing	37½c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 29
General Baking	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Kroger Gr & Bak	40c	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 7
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr 1	Mar. 20
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Loew's 6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 7
Natl Steel com	37½c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Second Nat Inv	$1.55		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Union Oil of Cal	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 20
Amer Mach & F	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Col G & E 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% conv pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Pacific Gas & Elec				
5½% pf	34⅜ac	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Ritter Dental Mfg				
pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 9	Jan. 9
Do, accum	$4	..	Jan. 9	Jan. 9
U S & Foreign Sec				
1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; list turns under active realizing.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Irregular; week-end profit-taking unsettles list.

Foreign Exchanges: Strong; Sterling and francs rally briskly.

Cotton: Higher; better cables; trade buying.

Sugar: Firm; Cuban buying.

Foreign

Paris: Prices improved on the Bourse today as speculative selling subsided. The market closed steady.

Berlin: The Boerse opened cheerful today and after fluctuating closed firm.

London: Closed.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK—Standard Statistics Company reports 30 favorable dividend changes during the last week compared with 61 the week before. On the unfavorable side was one announcement against five in the previous week.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stocks	High	Low	Last Jan.11	Last Jan.10
52½	32	Abraham & Str	46½	46¼	46¼	..
74¾	51	Acme Steel	69½	69¼	69¼	69¾
11¾	4¼	Adams Express	11⅜	11½	11½	11½
100¼	84¾	Adams Exp pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
24⅜	8	Addressograph	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
20¾	4½	Advance Rumely	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
8¾	6½	Affiliated Prod	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
173	104¾	Air Reduction	194	190	194	187
3⅜	¾	Airway Elec App	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
20½	13¼	Alaska-Juneau	16½	15⅝	16	16
3⅜	⅝	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14⅝	2⅜	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	18	17½	17⅝	17⅝
32	21	Alleghany Steel	32⅞	32½	33⅛	33
27¼	12¼	Allied Mills	24⅜	24	24	24¼
173	125	Allied Chem	169½	167¼	167¼	169¼
129	122½	Allied C pf	130	33-32	130	130⅜
9	3¼	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
37⅞	13	Allis Chalmers	38¼	38	38	38
22¾	14	Alpha Port Cem	22½	22¼	22½	22¼
75½	49	Allied Stores pf	72½	72⅛	72½	..
4½	2¼	Amal Leather	4	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
40	26	Amal Leather pf	38½	38	38½	..
80	48¼	Amerada	87	84	86	84
57¾	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	52⅛	52	52½	..
67⅞	13½	Am Bank Note	46¾	44½	46½	47
70	43	Am Bank Note pf	65½	65	65	66½
19¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	17	17	17	17¼
42½	21	Am Brake S&F	49¼	48¾	48¾	48¾
140¾	110	Am Can	133	132½	132½	132½
33⅜	10	Am Car & Fdry	34⅜	33¾	34	33½
65	25½	Am Car & F pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	64
33¼	8	Am Chain	33½	32½	33½	32½
96	66	Am Chicle	91	90	91	89½
9¼	2¾	Am Colortype	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
35⅜	22½	Am Alcohol	28¼	28¼	28½	29
3⅞	¾	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2½
9¼	2¾	Am European	11¼	11	11	11¼
4¼	2	Am & Foi Pow	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
43	14	Am & For Pow pf	31⅜	30½	30½	31½
17	3⅝	Am & For Pw 2pf	13¼	13	13½	14¼
6⅞	3	Am Hide & L	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¼
4⅞	1⅞	Am Ice	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
24	2	Am Ice pf	21¾	21¼	21½	21
11⅝	4½	Am International	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¼
27¾	9	Am Locomotive	26⅝	26½	26½	26½
75¼	32	Am Loco pf	77	77	77	76
12⅝	4¼	Am Mach & Met	12	11½	11½	11⅝
32¼	13½	Am Metal	29¾	29½	29¾	29
130	72	Am Metal 6%	130	130	130	..
33¼	18½	Am Mach & Fdy	28¾	28½	28¾	28⅝
36¼	24	Am Rad & Stan	38	38	38	..
9⅝	1½	Am Power & Lt	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
41½	8¾	Am P & L 5% pf	39¾	38	38	39¾
49½	10½	Am P & L 6% pf	48	46½	46½	47¼
25¼	10½	Am Radiator	26⅝	26¼	26½	26⅝
32⅜	15¾	Am Rolling Mill	32½	31¾	32	32⅛
21⅞	4½	Am Seating	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	26
26¼	20	Am Shipbuilding	29⅜	29¼	29⅞	28¾
64⅝	31⅝	Am Smelt & Ref	62	61½	61⅝	62
76	63	Am Snuff	71¾	70	70	71
104¼	72½	Am Tobacco	98	98	98	98
107	74¾	Am Tobacco B	100½	100¼	100½	100
25¼	12	Am Steel Fdries	25¾	25½	25½	25½
141	129⅛	Am Tobacco pf	139	139	139	139
43	33	Am Stores	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
70½	50½	Am Sugar Ref	54	53⅝	53⅝	53
140½	126½	Am Sug Ref pf	135	135	135	134½
160½	98⅞	Am Tel & Tel	158¼	157¾	157¾	158¼
10¼	2½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
38½	9	Am Type Fdrs pf	35	34	34	35
27⅞	18½	Am Sum Tob	24	24	24	23⅞
22¾	7½	Am Wat W & E	22¾	22¼	22⅜	22½
10¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	10½	10	10	10⅛
68¾	35½	Am Woolen pf	65½	65⅛	65½	65⅝
2⅞	⅝	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
11¾	2¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
5⅞	3	Am Zinc Lead & S	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
30	8	Anaconda Coo	30	29½	29¾	29⅝
37	16⅛	Anaconda Wire	36	36	36	36
17⅝	10⅞	Anchor Cap	19¾	18⅞	19	19¾
2	1½	A P W Paper	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
52	36	Archer Daniels	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	48
110	97	Armour Del pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6½	3½	Armour Ill	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
70⅜	55½	Armour Ill pr pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69½
9¾	4	Arnold Constable	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
9⅞	3¾	Artloom Corp	9	9	9	9
50¾	16½	Armstrong Cork	49½	47¾	47¾	49½
18¾	7½	Asso Dry Goods	15⅛	14¼	14¼	15½
44	29¾	Asso Oil	44	43	43	44¼
60	35¾	Atchison T & S F	68⅝	67½	68	68¾
92½	66⅝	Atchison pf	98	98	98	..
27¼	19¼	Atl Coast Line	31⅞	31	31¼	31⅜
28	20½	Atl Refining	30½	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞
48½	32⅞	Atlas Powder	51	51	51	51
19¼	4	Atlas Tack	21	19½	21	19¼
45½	15	Auburn Auto	44¾	43½	44½	44
14	5½	Austin Nichols	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
5¼	2¾	Aviation Corp Del	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
—B—						
6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
25¼	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	24¼	24	24	24⅛
18	7½	Balt & Ohio	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
15½	3¼	Barker Bros	14¾	14½	14⅝	14
66¾	37½	Bayuk Cig	69½	69½	69½	69½
14¾	5⅞	Barnsdall A	16⅛	15¾	16	16
95	72	Beech-Nut Packing	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
14¾	11½	Belding Hem	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13½
24½	11⅞	Bendix Aviation	23	22⅝	22¾	22¾
22¾	15⅛	Beneficial Ind Ln	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
64¾	2	Best & Co	56¾	55	56⅜	54⅝
52	21⅝	Bethlehem Steel	54⅞	53⅛	53½	53⅜
12½	5⅝	Beth Steel pf	12⅞	127	12⅞	12⅞
17	9⅝	Blaw Knox	17½	16⅞	17⅛	16¾
6½	3¼	Boeing Airplane	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	24
59⅞	39⅝	Bohn Alum & Br	54⅜	54	54	54
100	90	Bon Ami A	95½	95	95	95
47¾	38¾	Bon Ami B	43	42	43	42
27¾	21	Borden	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26½
37½	28¼	Borg Warner	68	67½	67½	68⅛
8⅞	3¾	Boston & Maine	8½	8⅛	8⅛	..
2¾	⅝	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞
53⅜	24½	Briggs Mfg	52¾	52½	52¾	52⅜
17⅛	8½	Bridgeport Brass	17¼	16⅞	17	17⅛
55	23⅛	Briggs & Strat	48⅞	48½	48⅞	..
46¾	36½	Brooklyn Man T	42	41¾	42	41⅜
100	90	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	99	99½	98¾
5½	1⅜	Brooklyn Queens	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
38	14	Brooklyn Q pf	34	34	34	..
71½	43	Brooklyn Un Gas	55¼	55¼	55¼	55⅜
63¾	53	Brown Shoe	65½	65½	65½	65¼
11½	3⅜	Brunswick Balke	10	10	10	10
8⅞	4¼	Bucyrus Erie	12½	11⅝	12	12
17¾	8¼	Bucyrus E cv pf	18⅞	18½	18¾	18½
100	62¾	Bucyrus E pf	110½	110½	110	110
3	¼	Budd Mfg rts	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
9¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	10¼	10⅞	10⅝
14⅜	2½	Budd Wheel	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
24½	8¼	Bullard	26½	26	26½	26
2¾	¼	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
14¾	3¾	Bulova Watch	12	12	12	11¾
1½	¼	Burns Bros B (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
9⅞	3	Burns Bros pf (h)	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅜
28	13¼	Burroughs Add	27	27	27	27
3⅛	1	Bush Term (h)	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½
10½	3¼	Bush Term deb	10½	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
22½	10	Bush T Bldgs pf	18⅛	17⅞	18	18½
3½	1½	Butte Cop & Zinc	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
1¾	⅜	Butterick (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20⅝	11⅜	Byers	22¾	22½	22½	22
66	32	Byers pf	74	74	74	74
—C—						
42½	30½	Calif Packing	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36
1⅛	¼	Callahan Z & L	¾	¾	¾	⅞
6¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
33¾	7½	Campbell Wy&C	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
17⅝	8⅛	Canada Dry	15½	15	15	15¼
56½	50	Canada South'n	55	54¼	54½	54
13¾	8⅝	Canadian Pacific	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
40¼	30	Cannon Mills	43½	43½	43¾	43
48	32½	Capital Admin pf	47¾	47½	47¾	..
8¼	3⅝	Carriers & Gen Cp	8½	8½	8¾	8½
111¼	45¾	Case Thresh	101¾	100	101	99½
60	36½	Caterpillar Trac	57¼	57	57¼	57
35¾	19½	Celanese Corp	30¼	29¼	30	30½
21¼	16⅛	Celotex Co n	21⅝	21¼	21¾	21½
25	..	Celotex Co pf n	59	59	59	58½
29	22¼	Central Aguirre	26¾	26½	26½	26½
62¾	34	Central RR of NJ	50	50	50	..
12⅞	4¼	Century Ribbon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
65⅝	38⅝	Cerro de Pasco	55½	54½	55⅛	54½
15¾	3⅝	Certain-Teed	15⅞	15⅝	15½	15
88¼	23	Certain-Teed pf	86	86	86	84½
21	4⅜	Checker Cab Mfg	37	37	37	37
61¼	36	Chesapeake Corp	65½	65	65⅝	64½
53½	37½	Ches & Ohio	54	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
2½	1	Chi & E Ill (h)	3	2¾	3	2½
3¼	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5	4½	4½	4½
2¼	⅝	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅝	1⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
3	1¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2	2½	2
4¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4	4
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
10⅜	3⅝	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9	8⅞	9	9
20¾	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	19½	18½	18½	19
54¾	20	Chi Pneu T pf	53½	53½	53½	52½
2⅝	¾	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
4	1¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾
11¾	1⅜	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
19¾	9¼	Chi Yellow Cab	23	21½	23	25
9	3½	Childs Company	10¼	9½	9½	9⅞
93⅞	31	Chrysler	90¾	88¾	89	90⅛
100	69¾	City Ice & F pf	80	80	80	79
24⅞	12	City Ice & Fuel	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
6½	3¼	City Stores	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
27⅝	12¼	Clark Equipment	24½	24	24	24½
21	15⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
93	72½	Coca Cola	87½	87½	87½	87½
126	110	Cluett Pbdy pf	125	125	125	126½
58⅜	53⅜	Coca Cola A	56	56	56	56
50	9	Collins & Aikman	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	47½
5½	½	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅛	1⅛	4⅛	4⅜
29	5	Colo F & I pf (h)	19	17	17	17½
15¾	3⅜	Columbia Gas	15	14⅝	14¾	14¾
90½	35½	Columbia G pf A	93½	93½	93½	94
49⅞	40	Columbia Pic vtc	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
101¼	67	Columb C vtc N	101½	101	101	101½
50	48½	Columbia P pf	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝
58	39½	Comm Credit	46	45	45	45
72	56¼	Comm Inv Tr	59½	57⅞	59	57¼
105	97⅞	Comm I Tr 6½%	97½	97½	97½	97
23⅞	16½	Comm Solvents	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	22½
3	¾	Comwlth & So	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
71	29¼	Comwlth & S 6pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70
21½	9	Congress Cigar	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17⅝
11	5⅞	Conde Nast Pub	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
45¾	27	Congoleum Nairn	44	4	4	43⅜
49	14⅝	Conn Ry & Lt	20	20	20	20
7½	3¼	Consol Film Ind	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
22½	14¼	1½mConsol Film I pf	19¼	19	19	19
1¼	7	Consol Cigar	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11½
34¾	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	32¾	31¾	31⅞	32¼
105½	72⅝	5 Consol Gas pf	104¾	104	104	105
6¾	1½	Consol Laundres	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12¾	6½	.25b Consol Oil	13¼	13	13	13
8¼	2½	Consol Rys Cu pf	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9¼
1¾	5⅛	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	1	1
23½	22	Container N	23⅜	21⅞	22⅝	22
11⅞	4½	Cont Baking A	16⅞	16	16	16¾
1⅞	⅝	Cont Baking B	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
69	48¼	4 Cont Baking pf	77¾	77	77	7
99¼	82¾	3 Cont Can	86¾	85	86½	84¼
20½	7	1.05e Cont Dia Fibre	19⅞	19½	19½	19⅝
44⅞	28⅝	1.20† Cont Insurance	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
2¾	¾	Cont Motors	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
35	15⅝	1 Cont Oil	38	37½	37¼	37¾
74	62	7 Cont Clg pf	74½	71½	74½	71
69¾	41¾	3 Corn Exchange	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
78⅜	60	3 Corn Products	72⅛	71¾	71¾	71½
7⅜	4½	Coty	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
39⅞	35⅞	2 Cream of Wheat	37⅞	37¾	47¾	47½
19⅜	11¾	.25e Crosley, Radio	18⅛	18	18⅛	18¼
48⅞	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	48	48	48	48
46	43½	2.70 Crown Cork pf	46½	46	46	..
9¼	3½	Crown Zeller vtc	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
38	14	Crucible Steel	37	1 37	37	37¼
105¼	47½	1½e Crucible Steel pf	105	104¼	105	105
2½	1	Cuba Co	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1¾	⅝	Cuba Ry pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8½	5¼	Cuban Am Sug	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
80¾	40½	Cuban Am S pf	68	67¼	67½	67½
47⅛	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
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24⅜	15		Curtis Publishing	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22½
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	102	102	102
4⅝	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
12¾	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	45	45	45	45½
—D—							
10½	6¼	.30†	Davega St	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
58⅜	22⅜	..	Deere & Co	57¼	56½	57	56
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	28	28	28	28
24½	18¾	.50†	Deisel W G Co	24½	24½	24½	24½
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
130	65	4	Detroit Edison	129	129	129	129
120½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	11½	11⅛	11⅜	..
38½	13⅝	..	Distillers Cp Seag	33	31	32	33
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	38	38	38	38¾
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	38½	38½	38½	38½
44⅞	34½	2†	Dome Mines	45¾	45¼	45¼	45½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	57¾	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝
8¼	3	..	Dun Hill Inter	7	7	7	7
146⅛	88⅜	3.60	du Pont de Nem	141½	140½	140½	140
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	130	130	130	..
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114	114	114	114
27½	12	2g	Durham Hos pf	24	24	24	..
—E—							
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
172¼	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	162	161¼	161½	161½
30⅜	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	31
8⅜	6¼	..	½Eitingon Schild	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
38¾	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38¾	38½	38¼	38⅞
14¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
8¾	3⅝	.25e	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7¼	6⅞	7	7¼
31¾	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	32	31½	32	32
34⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	34⅜	33½	34⅜	34½
58⅜	39	2†	Elec Sto Battery	54⅜	52⅜	53	54½
7⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1	1	1	¾
1⅝	1⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2½	1¾	2½	1⅝
66	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	64¾	64¾	64¾	65
65½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	55	55	55	..
7½	4½	..	Equitable Off Bld	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6¾
14	7½	..	Erie RR	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
19½	9¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	17¾	17½	17½	17⅜
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	12½	12	12	12½
40½	15	..	Evans Products	38¼	38	38¼	38½
6	2	..	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
—F—							
3⅝	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	2¾
15	4	..	Fairbanks pf	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12
39½	17	..	Fiarbanks Morse	36¼	36	36	35⅝
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	85	85	85	85
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	60	60	60	62
8¼	3¾	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
4	2	..

Business and Industry

Utility Interests Hopefully Await Court Decision on TVA

Commerce and Finance

Franc Devaluation Holds No Charms For Swiss People

By Sisley Huddleston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—It sounds ludicrous to say that the French franc is too high, when it is in fact worth only a fifth of its old value. But that is merely juggling with words. It should be explained that the old franc was worth 25 to the £, and its place was afterward taken by a new franc worth 125 to the £. Now the new franc is an entirely different piece of currency, though it happens to bear the same name. That name is misleading. It is the cause of complete misunderstanding. We are not dealing with the same thing, but with two different things which for convenience, or inconvenience, are given an identical designation. And it is the entirely new coin, worth at the beginning 125 to the £, whose value in relation to the £ has increased until it only requires 75 to purchase a pound. And as the pound and the dollar are accepted as the general standard of monetary measurement in the world, it is clear that the new franc is too dear.

It may be objected, of course, that the franc, in relation to gold, has not gone up in value. The dollar and the pound have come down. Therefore it is unfair to say the franc has got out of step. The other currencies of the dollar-pound group have got out of step. Doubtless this is exact, but it has no practical importance. If there is one soldier in a battalion who is really in step, and all the rest have got out of step, the readjustment must nevertheless be effected by him.

The Franc and the Florin

The case of the Swiss franc and the Dutch florin are different. They have remained faithful to the gold standard, and have not undergone either depreciation or appreciation. It is interesting to observe that if a Britisher or an American had chosen in time to place his fortune in Swiss francs, he could now turn it back into pounds or dollars with an increase of 40 per cent.

Indeed that has been, to no inconsiderable extent, the role of the Swiss franc. It has constituted a shelter from the menace of falling moneys. A large number of foreigners have made use of Swiss banks at all times, but especially since the wild dance of currencies began has Switzerland been looked upon as a refuge, and its banks offer exceptional facilities to foreigners.

Doubtless that is only one of the functions of the Swiss franc, and it would be foolish to sacrifice for a moment the interests of the Swiss people to its maintenance at a value which may have become arbitrary. But there has never been any belief by the Swiss people in the magic virtues of devaluation. They have been refractory to the assertion that if the currency is clipped prosperity will return.

Devaluation Talk Decried

Economists even in Switzerland see that there are grave objections to the keeping of the franc on its present pedestal. The budget has become almost unmanageable, and the limit of fiscal possibilities seems to have been reached. Therefore, deflation is advocated—a bringing down of prices, wages, public expenditure and taxation. But deflation has its adversaries who properly point out that the purchasing power of the people is thus diminished and business brought to a standstill.

What of the alternative? Will not devaluation give a stimulus to trade and solve most of the fiscal problems? The idea is tempting, but it is not generally accepted.

On the contrary, the majority of the Swiss people themselves are the strongest opponents of any kind of devaluation which they regard as an immoral operation, and utterly illegal. Evidently the tourist movement would receive a new impulsion, and brisk business might be done for a more or less brief spell, and the Treasury would make a considerable profit on its gold holdings, and exportation would be helped enormously, if temporarily.

Swiss Honesty Undiluted

But against these advantages, they see the speedy augmentation of living costs, the uncertainty of a changeable money, the blow to Swiss banking traditions.

Above all, the Swiss are honest in the old-fashioned but still valid meaning of the word. They have a reputation throughout the world for their absolute integrity; and it would seem to them that they would be guilty of something reprehensible in the eyes of foreign countries if they did not keep, at all costs, the value of the Swiss franc at—a Swiss franc! Juggling with money appears, despite the subtleties of clever economists, a shady transaction.

So though the difficulties are apparent, and in the opinion of some observers are insuperable, the Swiss will endeavor to hold out until there is general stabilization, entailing no doubt an agreement to readjust the world's currencies.

Will they succeed? That depends on how long the inevitable stabilization is postponed.

December Building Highest Since 1931

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 11

BUILDING activity in December was at the highest levels since July, 1931, the F. W. Dodge Corp., trade statisticians, reported.

Figures prepared by the corporation disclose that the volume of construction work undertaken during the month in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $264,136,500.

This represents a gain of around $76,000,000, or 40 per cent, over the total of $188,115,000 reported in November, and was almost three times the volume of $92,684,900 recorded for December, 1934.

In July, 1931, the construction volume total was $285,997,300.

"Though at the end of the third quarter of 1935," said the corporation, "construction was running behind the corresponding nine-month volume for 1934, the year 1935 as a whole ended with a total about 19 per cent ahead of the 1934 volume. The 1935 construction total was $1,844,544,900, as against $1,543,108,400 for 1934."

Canadian Bond Financing Best Since 1931 Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—New bond issues sold in Canada reached the largest total in 1935 since 1931 and the year was also marked by a revival in industrial financing, according to the Dominion Securities Corporation.

Canadian investors, the firm points out, absorbed the bulk of the offerings which amounted to $593,489,086, compared with $584,234,636 for the preceding year.

Of the total new issues during the year, $340,028,600, or 57 per cent, were for the purpose of refunding maturing loans at very much lower interest rates. There were $211,000,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds, bearing coupons not exceeding 3 per cent, issued for refunding bonds with coupon rates as high as 7 per cent. A comparison of bond sales is given in the following table:

	1935	1934	1933
Dom. of Can.	$346,000,000	$348,866,666	$408,000,000
Provncl.	112,907,000	128,312,000	67,874,000
Munic.	38,258,986	24,196,974	42,495,246
Railways	48,400,000	32,500,000	1,000,000
Pub.Utils.	16,788,000	44,427,400	7,125,000
Indust.	31,135,100	6,131,596	2,725,000
Total	$593,489,086	$584,234,636	$529,219,246

Previous to October, 1931, when England and Canada abandoned the gold standard, almost 50 per cent of the annual bond sales of Canadian bonds had been placed in the United States. With the exception of several issues of Dominion of Canada bonds sold in the United States and London, all new issues have been sold in Canada since the end of 1931.

In line with the general improvement in business conditions, the greatest proportionate gain in new financing was in the industrial field where the bond offerings exceeded $31,000,000 for the year compared with approximately $6,000,000 for 1934.

Utilities Expect TVA Will Be Invalidated by Supreme Court

First of two articles on utility problems. The second, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, will discuss events in connection with coming court test of the Utility Act of 1935.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Recent strength in utility shares on the New York Stock Exchange is generally attributed here to expectations of a Supreme Court decision either this month or next, favorable to the utilities, in the case of Ashwander et al versus Tennessee Valley Authority et al. The decision may involve the constitutionality of the electrical operations of the TVA, and particularly whether these operations are the primary purpose of the Tennessee Valley Act or merely incidental to navigation and flood control purposes, as set forth in the preamble to the act.

The issue has been carried up to the Supreme Court by a curious legal indirection in which the Alabama Power Company, allegedly one of the chief sufferers from the TVA "yardstick" program, is a defendant instead of a plaintiff. The case was brought by preferred stock holders of Alabama Power, with both Alabama Power and the TVA as defendants, to void a contract made between these two as an incident in the great politic-economic struggle going on in the deep South between the Administration and the private power companies.

When the Tennessee Valley Act was passed by Congress in May, 1933, for the bona fide primary purpose, as the government attorneys claimed in the Supreme Court hearings in December, of providing navigation and flood control in the Tennessee River Valley, all adjacent areas were already supplied with a network of privately owned transmission and distribution facilities, and a substantial surplus of generating facilities. TVA's large projected generating facilities had therefore no outlet except through sale to the private companies, which was obviously not in the Government's mind, or through the buying in of private transmission and distribution facilites or their competitive duplication.

Buying Off Competition

To wall off this destructive competition for a time at least the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, holding company for the largest of the threatened companies, struck a truce with TVA, by which one of its subsidiaries, Alabama Power, agreed to turn over virtually all its facilities in a limited area in northwestern Alabama and northeastern Mississippi, in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, operation of which had been taken over from the Army by TVA. This was a sacrifice, on the part of Commonwealth & Southern, of a part of the business of one of its subsidiaries in purchase of temporary protection from TVA competition for its other subsidiaries.

Commonwealth & Southern is the owner of all the common stock of Alabama Power. Some of the preferred stockholders, however, objected to being made pawns, and sued the Alabama management, which was merely taking orders from the equity owners. They won their case in the federal District Court in Alabama, lost it again in the federal Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and then appealed it to the Supreme Court, where it was heard on the two days before Christmas.

The contention of government counsel in December was that the electric power operations of TVA, so widely advertised by the Administration as a "yardstick" and big stick for obtaining lower rates from private utilities, are merely incidental to improving navigation and controlling floods in the Tennessee Valley. The courts have found that, from the constitutional power to regulate commerce, Congress has the *implied* power to improve navigation, and government counsel argued that in this implied power to improve navigation, there was a still further *implied* power to build transmission lines and encourage public bodies to build competitive power distribution systems under TVA direction.

The contention of the Alabama stockholders was that government entry into the yardstick power business was really the primary purpose of TVA, as indicated in the official publicity, and that such entry into territories where privately owned generating capacity was already in excess of anticipated requirements was bound to be destructive of their property values.

Ultimate Cost $300,000,000

In 1930 the United States Army made a survey of the valley and recommended that a series of low dams might be constructed for $75,000,000 to give adequate navigation facilities. It added that a smaller number of high dams might be constructed which would cost around $225,000,000. The present TVA program consists of the high dams, and is slated to entail an ultimate cost of $300,000,000, of which $100,000,000 is scheduled for transmission lines. Funds for competitive municipal distribution systems are being offered by the PWA through the familiar 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent "nonrecourse" loan.

The only generating unit now being operated by the TVA is the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, but Norris Dam is expected to be completed by next summer. It does not have a lock. Wilson Dam was commenced during the war to provide nitrogen, but by the time it was completed, long after the war, its fertilizer-making equipment was considered obsolete. Dump power has been sold from it by the Government to the private companies, who asserted they had adequate steam-generating facilities and were willing to pay only a price equal to the savings on coal, supplies, etc., which such purchase saved them at their steam plants.

Question Accounting Methods

There has been considerable criticism, among utility men, of the candor with which the "yardstick" principle is being applied by TVA. They assert that while the Utility Act places rigid federal control over their accounting, presumably to prevent their indulging in accounting procedures which good companies strictly eschew anyway, federal authorities are exempted from this accounting control, and are indulging in the very accounting methods on suspicion of which Title II of the Utility Act has clamped federal control of accounting on the industry. Very serious flaws in TVA accounting have already been found by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl.

When a private company borrows money to invest in a generating property such as a dam, the interest becomes an operating cost, although the property may take a year or two to build and perhaps several more years before it reaches its full anticipated load. TVA authorities, however, assert they do not intend to reckon such costs until the generating properties are constructed and the load built up. Moreover, taxes reckoned in operating costs by the TVA consist solely of 5 per cent on the wholesale value of the energy generated, while private companies pay more nearly 20 per cent on the retail revenues. In addition, the Treasury addenda to the latest budget message indicate that a substantial portion of the cost of the TVA's dams is to be charged to "navigation and flood control," although the entire cost of utility companies' dams, whether they contribute to navigation and flood control or not, must be charged to power operating costs. For these reasons companies operating in the region into which TVA is extending assert that given the tax and accounting advantages which the TVA is taking to itself, they could sell profitably at levels as low as or lower than TVA.

Irregular Trend In Grain Prices During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—The Supreme Court decision declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional was followed first by a brisk rally in the wheat market, and later by quite a sharp price recession. The first disposition of traders after the decision was handed down was to buy the May and sell the July and September deliveries. This caused a widening of the spread between May and July to 13½ cents, but later this narrowed and with heavy profit taking, all deliveries sold off substantially. Late in the week there was a firmer tone again.

It was expected the elimination of the processing taxes would result in a flood of buying orders for flour, and also for cash wheat. For many weeks flour buyers have been going on a hand to mouth basis waiting for the decision. In the wake of the decision, however, were several problems to be worked out in regard to tax refunds, and so far the expected flour buying has not materialized in any volume.

Flour Trade Slow

While the flour trade has been slow, mills have been good buyers of cash wheat at Chicago and at other domestic markets, and this buying has held premiums strong. Receipts have increased a little at primary markets.

Weather news has been favorable with heavy snows over most of the winter wheat belt. This has caused some pressure on the new crop months, and there has also been selling on the theory that with no restrictions on production farmers will increase the spring wheat acreage. The winter wheat acreage, even under the restrictions of the AAA, has increased 6,000,000 acres since the fall of 1933, and the crop outlook this winter is better than it has been in several years.

Canadian sales of wheat have been large, and during the first month under the operation of the new Grain Board more than 60,000,000 bushels were sold. This was not all for export, as cash interests bought much of it at attractive prices. It shows, however, that the Government-owned supplies are being liquidated rapidly.

European Supplies Light

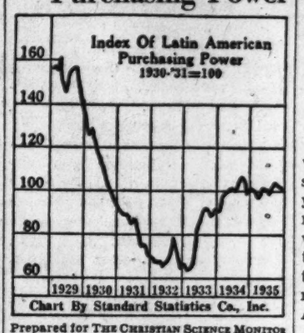
European supplies are light, but weekly world's shipments should increase rapidly from now on, reflecting the normal movement from Australia and the heavy sales of Canadian wheat.

Liverpool has been relatively firm most of the week, this steadiness reflecting continued unfovarable reports from Argentina. Current estimates of the exportable surplus in Argentina are from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000 bushels, which would leave but a small quantity available for Europe.

In corn, prices advanced moderately with wheat, and settled back again with net changes for the week moderate. Visible stocks decreased last week.

Hog prices advanced rapidly on the Supreme Court decision, while lard sold off, giving the farmer and consumer both cause for satisfaction.

Latin American Purchasing Power



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LATIN AMERICAN purchasing power has done little more than hold its own during the past 20 months.

U. S. States Raskob And du Pont Set Up 'Fictitious' Losses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Answering the appeal of Pierre S. du Pont of Delaware from a claim of $617,316 more taxes for 1929, the Government charged before the board of tax appeals that Mr. du Pont agreed with John J. Raskob to create fictitious losses for that year.

The answer, by Herman Oliphant, internal revenue counsel, contended fictitious losses of $1,946,048 were set up by Mr. du Pont for the year and that there were other incorrect deductions.

The Government asked that Mr. du Pont's appeal be denied and that the tax appeal board find that the net taxable income "should be increased in the sums of $1,946,048; $54,169; $832,956, and $64,659."

In November, 1929, it was charged, Mr. du Pont reached an "understanding" with Mr. Raskob for them to "attempt to create fictitious losses" to reduce their tax liability.

Both Mr. du Pont and Mr. Raskob have contributed to the American Liberty League. Mr. Raskob, a former Democratic national chairman, is expected to come here with Alfred E. Smith Jan. 25 when the latter addresses the league dinner.

The Government brief said Mr. du Pont and Mr. Raskob virtually traded stocks at prices to show losses, Mr. du Pont later repurchasing his at market prices, and that they gave each other checks to offset losses.

In voluminous tables, the answer said Mr. du Pont bought stocks from Mr. Raskob in 1929 amounting to $13,032,250. Transfer taxes amounting to $9284.20 attended the sale.

Dividends amounting to $54,800 were received by him on the stocks so purchased and a $1,787,066 check was received from Mr. Raskob to offset losses, making total receipts of $14,883,400.

A similar table of transactions for Mr. Raskob said he had purchased $13,449,125 in stocks from Mr. du Pont. His transfer tax amounted to $4399, while dividends received amounted to $75,330. Mr. du Pont's check to offset losses amounted to $1,350,000 making total receipts of $14,883,354, or $46 less than Mr. du Pont's aggregate.

Sharp Price Rise In Hogs Features Livestock Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—Sharp advances in hogs, a higher trade on strictly good and choice steers and yearlings but a lower market on the rank and file of shortfed steers with weight featured the livestock trade this week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Other outstanding events were sharply increased receipts of all species and a severe downturn in fat lambs which have been bringing highest winter prices in five years.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court ruling the processing tax unconstitutional the hog market advanced sharply, then reacted, only to come back again, closing the week 15-25c higher on kinds scaling under 200 pounds. Weights butchers and sows advanced 25 to 50c. The closing undertone was firm with the top at $10.05 after $10.40 had been paid at the week's high time.

Hog receipts were approximately 183,000 head larger at seven large markets, the local increase in numbers being about 60,000 head. Butchers scaling 200 pounds upward predominated.

Steers and yearlings selling at $12.50 upward closed 15 to 25 cents higher, not only that but fairly active at the advance. Meager receipts of such kinds explained the upturn, the top on light prime steers going to $14.50. Several loads made $13.50 to $14.25, yearlings topping for their class at $13.50. Unable to find enough strictly choice and prime steers, killers had to buy the best of the shortfeds at firm prices, paying $12 to $12.50.

Most activity surrounded heifers selling at $7 down and cows at $5.50 down.

The 50 to 75 cents break in fat lambs forced the top down to $10.50, comparable kinds having sold early in the week up to $11.25. Yearlings lost 50 cents, selling late at $9.50 down although the season's peak so far is $10.

Building Budgets For Power Industry Up 56 P. C. for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Power industry construction budgets for 1936 total $371,557,774 which is an increase of $134,094,287 over capital expenditures of $237,463,487 for 1935, or a gain of 56 per cent, according to Electrical World.

The increase, says the report, is due to the need for about 1,000,000 kilowatts in added capacity to carry the growth of load, and to the extension of service lines into rural areas. In 1929 the industry's capital expenditure was $866,000,000, and in 1930 it was $961,000,000.

Roughly, the 1936 budget will be spent: $118,000,000 for generating capacity, $209,000,000 on distribution systems and sub-stations, $23,000,000 on transmission lines, and $21,000,000 for miscellaneous equipment. Nearly $101,000,000 will go into system maintenance, which last year ran just under $92,000,000.

This means business for the manufacturers of electrical products, which the U. S. census valued at $549,000,000 in 1933; Electrical World estimated them at $700,000,000 in 1934; $850,000,000 in 1935. The indication is for a volume of $925,000,000 this year, which will create a business turnover of something like $2,000,000,000.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The problem of British shipping has been hauled to the front of the minds of British businessmen and economists by a number of recent events. There was the announcement of the impending withdrawal of the British liner service between the United States and Australia, which was discussed in this column a week ago. There have been the disclosure of the Queen Mary's minimum fare scale and the report that Mr. Chapman of the United States Lines plans to build two gigantic, 100,000-ton liners of the cabin type for the Atlantic route. Now the Board of Trade has published, very belatedly, statistics relating to British shipping and ports at the end of 1934.

British Shipping Decline

These figures are rather disturbing. At Dec. 31, 1934, the total tonnage registered in the United Kingdom was 16,164,000 tons gross, which was 3.5 per cent less than a year previous. The total decline in United Kingdom tonnage since 1930 had been more than 2,668,000 tons gross; in each year since that date there had been a decline in the total of steam tonnage, accompanied by a smaller rise in the tonnage of motor vessels.

The fall in aggregate British tonnage would not in itself be alarming, since admittedly the depression caught the world with a vast excess of shipping capacity, which must be gradually liquidated. The statistics indeed recorded an encouraging increase of clearances at the principal ports of this country. Their most unfortunate feature, however, was the fall in the British share in the oversea shipping business of our own ports. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared, the British portion fell steadily from 58.2 per cent in 1931 to 55.2 per cent in 1934. It will be interesting and important to observe whether the tramp shipping subsidy has checked this trend in 1935.

The Queen Mary

Recent events, it is generally recognized, have heated further the melting pot into which the future of the Atlantic passenger trade has been thrown by the completion of the Normandie and the construction of the Queen Mary. There are many people in England, including financial and shipping experts and others, who believe that enormous, expensive, luxury ships are bound to be a losing proposition in themselves, however valuable they may be as an advertisement for the line that owns them; and who shake their heads gloomily over the prospects for the Queen Mary.

Supporters of the Cunard-White-Star policy have given a twofold answer to this contention; first, that the fastest and best ship on the Atlantic always makes money, so long as it retains its supremacy; and, second, that we have yet to see the result of running a weekly service each way with two such ships, taking roughly four days on the journey and a day-an-a-half to turn. They assume, as most people here do assume, that a sister ship to the Queen Mary will be laid down next year.

Cheap Atlantic Fares

A new complication has been introduced into the tangled problem of Atlantic shipping competition by the revelation that the Cunard-White Star Company have entered the Queen Mary on the lists of the Atlantic Shipping Conference as a cabin-class ship, and have accordingly fixed the minimum fares at levels appreciably lower than those charged for the Normandie or the two express German ships. The maximum fares—if there are any maximum limits—will presumably be as high as anywhere else. The company, while certainly not intending to make their giant vessel a cabin ship in the generally accepted sense, clearly mean to compete for the custom of those to whom finance is a primary consideration.

The lesson of the comparative success of cabin-class vessels on the Atlantic, even during the worst years of the depression, by contrast with the so-called first-class ships, is that this type of traveler is far more numerous than the type that wants luxury or speed first and can think about paying for it afterwards. Opinion here is inclined to be skeptical about Mr. Chapman's proposed 100,000 tonners, with their exceptionally cheap accommodation. He is thought to have taken an overdose of education in the abovementioned experience. It is held that such vessels, in order to pay, must be full all the year round, which means taking some 500,000 cabin-class passengers each way every year.

Untapped Markets

Nevertheless, no one can be too confident about these matters; for if an article is made cheap enough it may reach a class of customers who previously never thought of buying such a thing. Of that fact the history of the automobile industry is living proof. If a visit to the United States is made as cheap as a continental holiday there may be hundreds of thousands of British people willing to travel. For the moment, all that is clear is that when the Queen Mary is in service—certainly when her hypothetical sister ship has been built—it will be impossible for the French Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd to maintain their present minimum fare scales for the Normandie, the Bremen and the Europa. Everyone hopes that a rate war will be avoided, but there will surely be some hard bargaining when, as seems imminent, the system of classification as cabin and first-class ships comes up for revision.

Trade Still Rising In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The continued upward trend in trade in South Australia is shown by the large increases reported by the Government Statistician in overseas exports and imports for four months to the end of October. The favorable balance of direct overseas trade for this period is estimated in British currency at £2,051,000, compared with £1,167,000 for the corresponding four months of last year, or, in Australian currency, £2,582,000 and £1,470,000 respectively.

Factors in the improved position were the larger quantities and higher prices of metals and wool shipped abroad. The total value of imports in British currency was £1,800,459 against £1,353,454 for the like period of 1934—an increase of 33 per cent.

South Australia is experiencing a good agricultural season and the official estimate of the wheat harvest is 31,500,000 bushels, compared with 27,456,000 bushels last year. The area under wheat is 3,050,000 acres, and the average yield is estimated at 10.33 bushels.

Government Investigation Of Associated Gas Ended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The investigation of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, big utility system headed by Howard C. Hopson, by the Department of Justice, has been brought to an end, following the discharge of a special grand jury in the federal court here. No indictment was brought by the jury after its 2½ months' inquiry on charges that the mail fraud statute had been violated.

Mr. Lamar Hardy, United States Attorney, issued a statement saying that the Department of Justice concurred in the jury's failure to act. He stated that most of the complaints were based on transactions which took place prior to 1930 and required study of the sale of securities and the acquisition of properties involving a number of affiliated companies.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 136

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 30, 1935, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

154 Consecutive Dividends Inc. 1889

INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 8

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10

TO MONITOR READERS

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Interest Begins Jan. 15

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Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$17,281,396.22	
Due from Banks	16,062,013.82	
United States Government Securities	7,782,071.27	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	10,568,947.58	
State and Municipal Securities	5,759,439.41	
Demand Loans	5,019,518.30	
		$62,473,386.60
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		7,950,143.85
Other Loans		7,292,875.04
Other Securities		4,249,720.59
Customers' Acceptance Liability	$ 3,199,808.96	
Less Amount in Portfolio	2,389,196.00	
		810,612.96
Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		190,134.29
TOTAL		$83,266,873.33

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$73,728,142.20	
Time	1,424,849.07	
		$75,152,991.27
Capital	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	436,828.77	
		6,436,828.77
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	$ 195,337.22	
Contingencies	387,704.16	
Dividend	80,000.00	
		663,041.38
Acceptances Executed for Customers	$ 3,403,207.91	
Less Amount in Portfolio	2,389,196.00	
		1,014,011.91
TOTAL		$83,266,873.33

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $2,717,856.49 are secured by pledged assets totaling $3,256,134.03.

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

What's Going On in the Arts

Angna Enters

ANOTHER satire on a stage entertainer was the novelty on the second program in Angna Enters's series of three performances, given last night at the Repertory Theater before an audience which was surprisingly small, but very appreciative.

The victim of Miss Enters's wit in "Red-Hot Mama" (American Ballet No. 2) is the "Burlesque Queen." The young woman appears in a flimsy gown, goes mechanically through a typical series of steps and gestures and flashes messages to an imaginary gentleman in the front row. It is a biting portrait to stand with her "Oh, the Pain of It!", "Cake Walk" and "Danse Macabre —Vodvil."

Otherwise the program renewed familiar pleasures. "Feline," "Piano Music No. 4—Commencement" and "Queen of Heaven" were seen for the first time in this engagement; each representative of one of the artist's well-defined styles.

Howard Goding

FEW pianoforte teachers can combine the arduous routine of daily instruction with the practice at the keyboard which will admit of a program such as Mr. Goding offered in Jordan Hall last night. He played the C minor Sonata, Op. 10, No. 1, by Beethoven; the Scriabin Sonata in F sharp major, Op. 30; a Chopin Fantasie, Op. 49; the Hindemith Lied, Op. 39, a group of Debussy numbers and a group by Brahms.

Mr. Goding again displayed the brilliant white tone which has come to be identified with his work. His ability to point a melody also stood him well, although in the Adagio movement of the Beethoven and the Andante of the Scriabin, unfortunate slips in timing his pedaling too frequently marred an otherwise fine melodic line. There was an impetuosity to the Allegro con brio and the Prestissimo of the Beethoven which, while interesting, betrayed the performer into occasional rhythmic disorder. In the Scriabin sonata (which is a sonata by courtesy only) the final Prestissimo volando was extremely well played. So also was "The Little Shepherd" by Debussy, but it was not until he reached the Brahms Romance, Op. 118, that this commentator found Mr. Goding entirely satisfactory. In this number and in the Four Waltzes, Op. 39, also by Brahms, imaginative faculty, technical proficiency and well-timed pedaling contributed to one of the best performances we have yet had from this talented pianist. There was a surprisingly small audience, but it was very enthusiastic and recalled Mr. Goding for numerous encores.

G. M. S.

Burton Holmes

GLIMPSES into the crater of Popocatepetl, Mexico's 17,883-foot volcano, from an airplane, and views of enormous prehistoric temples and pyramids of the ancient Maya civilization were the dramatic features of an illustrated talk with which Burton Holmes opened a series of lectures on an air tour of Central and South America, at Symphony Hall last night.

In this first lecture, "The Magic of Mexico," Mr. Holmes showed his audience the modern and the antiquated phases of life existing frequently side by side in that country. The sudden changes from colored slides to black and white pictures and from motion films to stills were a bit dizzying now and then and may have accounted for a lack of response in the audience which at times amounted almost to apathy.

Since Mexico City is celebrated as the place where the romance between Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Morrow began, the lecture, of course, was not complete without a picture of the rambling white house of Spanish architecture, with red-tiled roof and surrounded by beautiful gardens, in which Dwight Morrow and his family lived while he was United States Ambassador to Mexico.

Among such a wide range of pictorial subject matter, it was a curious study in audience response to note that the only outburst of applause during the lecture—with the single exception of that which greeted the glimpses into Popocatepetl's crater—was elicited by a mural of Diego de Rivero in a public building in Mexico City showing Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and their friends at a private dinner, where the gentle art of conversation was neglected while the guests and their host kept their eyes fixed steadily on a roll of golden ticker tape that wound decoratively like a scroll among the covers.

There will be five lectures in the series, which is being given on consecutive Friday nights and Saturday afternoons.

Key to Youth Problem Seen in Mental Realm

(Continued from Page 1)

them will go on to larger criminal experiences.

Improvement in quality of the education furnished by the high schools of the country, Dr. Rainey believes, would go a long way toward solution of the character-building problem. "Thoughtful people," he says, "are bringing some pertinent criticisms against the quality of American secondary education.

"The tragedy of the present situation," says Dr. Rainey, "is that the secondary schools cannot discuss the vital issues of contemporary social life. We possess the technology to produce all the material essentials of the good life, but we do not have a philosophy of social development to take full advantage of this opportunity."

Need for Guidance

"One of the most conspicuous weaknesses of secondary education is its lack of guidance," he added.

"Youth's greatest need for guidance is with personality problems," he said, "it is reliably estimated that at least 50 per cent of youth and adults are handicapped by feelings of inadequacy, inferiority, insecurity, frustrations and the like. These personal maladjustments are the cause of much school failure and of later delinquency and crime."

In a large measure, Dr. Rainey blamed the poor example set by adults in the public eye for the present cynicisms and radicalism of youth.

Praise for Youth

"The youth of this generation are characterized by intellectual honesty, frankness, a strong sense of social responsibility, and moral idealism," he declared. "Furthermore, youth is exacting in its standards, but precipitate in its abandonment when once disillusioned. They expect to find high qualities among their leaders in government and industry. In fact, their failure to find these qualities in their leaders is the primary cause of so much cynicism and radicalism among our youth.

"Doubtless the 'spoils system' in government and lack of a better social consciousness in business and industry lie at the root of much of our difficulty in this ethical area.

Contributing Causes

"In recent years the exposures of flagrant violations of public trust by the leaders of international domestic finance, by the munitions manufacturers, by high governmental officials, and by leadership generally, have all but destroyed the basis of moral character and citizenship in American society."

The commission approved several experiments for improving the conditions of young people but details were withheld pending their approval by the general education board which provides for co-operation with other groups in conducting an extensive youth census.

Suits for Processing Taxes Return Pile Up

(Continued from Page 1)

about $10,000,000 cash in escrow and $45,000,000 in bonds.

The Court's decision in the Hoosac Mills case Jan. 6 did not, it is contended generally, directly affect the amendments under which this impounded money is held. These amendments, though, are in turn involved in the rice millers case coming up soon, and it is therefore thought that the decision in this case will clear up the impounded tax money matter.

Bakers File Test Suit

Already two Indiana bakers have filed a test suit to recover $1.38 for every barrel of flour they purchased from a milling company.

The situation focuses attention anew on the controversy over the high price of meats and who is to blame.

Consumers are inclined to blame the packers, who, however, deny that anything but the scarcity of meat, brought about by the hog killing program, and the drought, is responsible.

The largest share of the consumer's dollar goes in every case to the livestock producers, says Howard C. Greer, director of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Department of Marketing. Under normal conditions, he explains, the farmer's share of the housewife's meat dollar is somewhere around 55 cents.

Half Went to Farmer

On the average, for the 10 years covered by a recent study made by Bernard Tobin at the University of Chicago, Mr. Greer reveals, it was almost 50 per cent.

Of the 21½ cents paid by the housewife for a so-called typical pound of meat, about 5½ cents goes to the retailer, the packers gets 3¼ cents, wholesaling and delivery account for 1 cent, and transportation and selling take 9-10 of a cent—leaving the farmer about 11 cents.

The price of meat, the packers insist, is determined by the amount of meat available, and by what the consumer is able and willing to pay.

Meat, points out R. H. Cabell, president of Armour & Co., is a highly perishable product which must be sold when ready for market whether the price obtained includes a profit or results in a loss.

Says Net Income Smaller

Higher prices, Mr. Cabell says, have resulted in a higher dollar volume of business but the net income of the company in 1935 was actually smaller. The earnings, he explains, represented a profit of about 1⅜ cents a pound on each dollar of sales. If, he adds, this had been distributed among consumers in the form of lower prices the benefit would have been less than ¼ of 1 cent a pound.

It is also pointed out by the packers that their business is based on large scale operations, that even with prices high they make little or no profit unless the volume of business is large.

The "big four" in the packing industry have just released their earnings figures for 1935 indicating a lack of consistency or unanimity in the matter of profits.

How "Big Four" Would Benefit

Swift & Co. reports net earnings of $8,767,000, or $1.45 a common share for 1935, compared with $1.02 in 1934. If the $17,000,000 which this company has colleeted and put in escrow were turned back to them the net earning figure would be doubled..

Armour & Co. earned .80 cents a common share in 1934, as against 53 cents a share in 1935. The $12,000,000 in processing taxes impounded for this firm if turned back would equal $1.10 a share.

The Cudahy Packing Company earned $2.97 a share in 1934. and $1.38 in 1935. Its impounded taxes would equal about $7.75 a share.

Farm Leaders Back New Roosevelt Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

of the boll weevil, but may not compensate the farmers for suspending the growth of cotton in the infected areas."

The bill which is drafted to carry out the new program, aims at the same old objective of keeping a check on production so that surpluses will not pile up, and return agriculture to the ruinous price levels of 1932. Administration leaders particularly wish to avert building up a vast surplus during 1936 in certain commodities—overcome at the start. Hence they are eager to see enactment of a congressional measure and lay its main lines before the farmers so that they may condition 1936 planting upon prospective rewards at the end of the season.

Presumably, to the farmer able to certify at the end of the crop year that he had fulfilled conditions laid down by the county agent, would go a check in the form of "conditional payments."

Lowden's Old Plan

Students of farm problems are pointing out that this program is 15 or more years old, and was initially sponsored by former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, a successful farmer, who almost won the Republican presidential nomination in 1920. He is said now to be at work on a farm program for the Republican Party. Previous commitments of present Republican leaders had all trended toward some form of export bounty. President Roosevelt yesterday took a strong stand against any such proposal, on the grounds that it would stimulate production even farther beyond visible demand, and would deplete American soil fertility.

If the farm program based on rewards to farmers for soil conservation and crop control is actually on lines along which former Gov. Lowden had been working, then the Administration will be in on the ground floor.

Leaders Study Plan

A committee of 13 members representing farm organizations met today with drafts of a resolution endorsing the Administration's new program before it. Some dissention was reported, and although the session was private, it was reported that E. E. Kennedy of Kankakee, Ill., secretary of the National Farmers' Union, was holding out for resolutions favoring a plan by which the Government would guarantee cost of production to the farmer. There is little likelihood that the more conservative farm organizations will favor so sweeping a measure, and that substantial agreement already exists within this group.

Captain Still Chasing That Elusive Liner

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Capt. Hans Kieff has missed his ship again. The Hapag Lloyd Liner Reliance, to which Captain Kieff had been assigned as staff captain, sailed Jan. 9 on a world cruise without him, the second time he has failed to connect with the boat.

He missed the boat at Hamburg last week. Then he boarded the Europa, hoping to overtake the Reliance in New York. He was supposed to board the Reliance at quarantine, but the Europa was slowed up by bad weather and the Reliance sailed without him. Now Captain Kieff must continue his chase, by taking a ship leaving today for South American ports, he has a chance to catch up with the Reliance at Bahia, Brazil, on Jan. 22, or Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 24.

Blanding Is Appointed National Guard Head

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Albert Hazen Blanding of St. Augustine, Fla., was appointed chief of the War Department's national guard bureau Jan. 9, capping a distinguished career in both the national guard and the regular army.

The appointment, filling the last important key post in the army high command, was made by President Roosevelt on recommendation of Secretary of War Dern. General Blanding has commanded the 31st national guard division since 1924. He will succeed Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, who recently completed a four-year term as commanding officer of the entire national guard force.

Mining Courses for Alaskans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A short course in mining and prospecting is being conducted in Ketchikan this January and February by Howard G. Wilcox, instructor at the University of Alaska. Due to transportation handicaps in the Territory, Ketchikan prospectors have found it impracticable to make the trip to Fairbanks for the customary short course in mining conducted by the university—so the university has sent its instructor to southeastern Alaska.

New Deal Reversals Cause Court Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

half years, before being thrown out by the high court.

In Reichart v. Felps, in 1868, the court threw out a statute that had been on the books 56 years.

In three other decisions the court has thrown out statutes which have been on the books at least a third of the century.

The Rule of Usage

People had supposed these statutes were laws, had governed themselves by them, and had molded their lives by them. But they were not laws at all. They were all unconstitutional. Age is no criterion or sanctity for an untested American statute.

What makes the matter acute today, in the opinion of many students of the question, is that economic developments are occurring more rapidly than in times past, events are geared to a faster tempo, and laws are required to meet the changing conditions.

The whole matter threatens to be bound round with partisanship in the present instance, due to the connection of New-Deal legislation with the issue. It is being asserted, for example, by former President Hoover, that with greater care, the New Deal could ascertain in advance whether its laws were, or were not constitutional.

Delayed by New Deal

While the Roosevelt Administration certainly delayed rather than expedited the decision on the NIRA case, the record indicates that it is difficult to be certain what the Supreme Court will do in certain cases, particularly in hair-line social and economic problems which meet changing conditions.

In the AAA case, for example, nobody can deny that the judicial standing and reputation of the three dissenting judges who held the law constitutional was as of high caliber as the six judges who held it was not.

Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice, when governor of New York State wrote:

"We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is."

The Joke on Taft

To cite another case, William Howard Taft, later, like Mr. Hughes, a Chief Justice of the United States, disapproved of the Webb-Kenyon Act because he said it was unconstitutional. He vetoed the act on this ground, which did credit to his conscientious scruples in upholding the fundamental law. However, Congress overrode his veto and the Supreme Court found the law valid.

With 5-to-4 decisions frequent in recent days on bitterly controversial social and economic matters, it is impossible for even the best lawyer to be sure in advance which way the beam of the court's decision will fall. In other words, it is contended the Constitution is no carpenter's rule against which any new measure can be placed in advance to determine its validity, irrespective of the opinion of the judges.

Peculiar to America

The system under which the United States operates, of passing a law, putting it into effect, and only later discovering if questioned, whether it is valid or invalid, is foreign to practically every other country. Obviously, the system is practicable only if a relatively minute minority of laws are thrown out.

No court in England will pass on the constitutionality of an act of Parliament, not as often stated because England "has no Constitution," but because every act of Parliament amends the Constitution. It is recalled that in 1388 an English chief justice was beheaded for voiding an act of Parliament.

Limited in Other Countries

In the Union of South Africa Parliament is supreme; in Canada the Supreme Court has hardly any power of interpreting the Constitution since the powers of the provinces are enumerated and powers of the Dominion are residual—just the reverse of the system in the United States. The Australian Parliament may make laws conferring original jurisdiction on the high court in any matter affecting the Constitution.

Switzerland has a Federal Government, but the Federal Court cannot declare a law unconstitutional, even if it appears to be so.

Latin American states generally modeled their governments on those of the United States, but in no republic does the federal court possess the power to interpret and apply the Constitution to the extent enjoyed by the Supreme Court here in Washington.

France, Belgium, Japan

In France and Belgium the legislative authority is the interpreter of its own powers. No Japanese court of law may take cognizance of a suit in which illegal measures of executive authority are alleged.

One of the paradoxes of the situation in the United States is that the Constitution does not at any place specifically authorize the Supreme Court to rule upon acts of Congress.

However, the power has been exercised for 133 years, ever since John Marshall handed down his famous decision in Marbury v. Madison, and although Representative David J. Lewis (D) of Maryland and other learned congressmen claim the whole thing was a judicial usurpation of legislative authority, it seems to most people rather too late to indict John Marshall. The question is, how to speed up the process of ascertaining the constitutionality of laws?

The court does not give advisory opinions to the Executive, as is now done in Massachusetts.

Only in Private Litigation

"The Supreme Court decides matters of constitutionality only in private litigation," Mr. Jackson qointed out recently. "The President of the United States, representing the welfare of 120,000,000 people, cannot ascertain what the opinions of this Court may be. However de- of this court may be. However de- its decisions, he cannot learn those decisions until some private litigant gets a decision in a case.

"The Supreme Court will answer the doubts as to the constitutionality of the gold policy of the Government for the holder of $13.50 worth of coupons of a railroad, but it will not advise or inform the President of the United States.

Cannot Await Delays

"Yet legislation and Administration cannot await the delays of the courts. This is particularly true in time of emergency. Not even the most ardent champion of judicial supremacy would claim that this Administration could halt its policies dealing with the banking emergency, unemployment relief, gold as the basis of our currency, or many other problems, while the judicial view was slowly made available through the tedious and often devious process of private litigation.

"It would require not one decision, but a cluster of decisions, to settle the judicial attitude on some of these policies.

"Can we adhere to a legal philosophy that denies the benefit of our judicial department's wisdom and neutral views to our policy-making departments, except as they may, after a lapse of years, be revealed piecemeal through opinion on private litigation? . . .

High Sense of Duties

"The Supreme Court was created by the Constitution, and has shown a high sense of its responsibility. Its rule-making power has been exercised with great foresight and in the interests of orderly procedure, expedition and simplicity.

"Could we not arrange to get the final word, without so many preliminary and rather unseemly maneuvers?

"The American Bar could render a constructive and statesmanlike service to our judicial system if it would lead the way to organizing the process of testing constitutionality, and save it from bring discredited by the present conflicts and confusions."

Convention Underwriters Confident of Big Returns

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Underwriters of Philadelphia's successful $200,000 bid for the Democratic national convention seem to be convinced that their investment is a profitable one.

William B. Kugler, president of the Philadelphia Restaurants Association, said the contributors in his group "will get back at least 10 times" their investment.

C. Pitman Baker, president of the hotel association, estimated a minimum of $4,000,000 will be spent by at least 100,000 visitors. He said the convention will be held at a time when the hotel business is normally slow and promised there will be no hike in prices.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Washington	Jan. 15	Cobh, Jan. 21	Jan. 14, 8:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 am
Am. Farmer	Jan. 17	Plymouth, Jan. 28	Jan. 16, 8:00 pm	Jan. 17, 12:00 m
Lafayette	Jan. 18	Plymouth, Jan. 26	Jan. 17, 8:00 pm	Jan. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Tolken	San Pedro, Jan. 23	Jan. 18, 4:00 pm	Jan. 18, 7:30 pm
‡Manuiani	San Francisco, Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Jan. 18	Jan. 13, 4:00 pm	Jan. 13, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Jan. 19	Jan. 14, 4:00 pm	Jan. 14, 7:30 pm

†Leaves noon.
‡Australia must be specially addressed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

LEASE FOR SALE

BIG BEAR LAKE—For sale, government lease, 10 acres fully equipped for fox ranching; 11 pairs of foxes; ranch house. Write for full information. ELSIE E. PATTERSON, Box 163, Pine Knott, Calif.

PERFUMES

HOVE offers his latest: Rue Royale, a light, gay stimulating bouquet of rare Creole flowers; smart tailored half-ounce package, postpaid, $1.10. Price list sent. 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILLINERY Buyer and Department Manager in department store; 9 years' experience; willing to go anywhere. ELIAS H. LOWE, 309 Ann Arbor Trail, Plymouth, Mich.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CASH for black walnut parlor furniture, also very old bureaus, tables, chairs, clocks, glass, etc. H. R., 307 Cambridge St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

The Dunvegan Apts.
Restricted Apartments
1654 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
NOW READY Completely renovated, thoroughly modern two and three room apartments, elevator and janitor service. A few apartments with fireplaces. For information call
H. R. Ferguson, Mgr. Tel. TRO. 7157

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchen bath $45
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, kitchenette and bath $45

CHAS. E. CUSHING
299 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

HIGH-CLASS SUITES
114 FENWAY
SUITES of 5 and 6 large, outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway.
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
299 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040

enjoy the warmth and comforts of living in one of our distinctive apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, available at
OXFORD COURTS
5 Arlington St., Cambridge
Tro. 4220
HARRY A. GILBERT Management

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call. BLU 7405 20 minutes from Boston

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
120 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3588

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-0480.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. E. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Doberman Pinscher puppies, registered, six weeks old, price to suit; dam and sire, A. K. C. registered. D. Bisbee, 317 Lincoln Ave., Saugus, Mass. Telephone

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

TEACHER wishes room, board in or near BRONXVILLE, N. Y., after Jan. 13; tutoring, typing, drives car, reads aloud. BERTHA C. VOGEL, 96 Robinwood Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED

SECRETARIAL position with Artist, Publisher and Horse breeder for expert stenographer, preferably with knowledge of publication makeup, printing, etc.; small draftsman; unusual opportunity for right man. MORGAN, 1907 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Har. 7-1135.

HELP WANTED—MEN

POSITION available for mechanical engineer to assist engineer and inventor on extensive development program; must be excellent draftsman; unusual opportunity for right man. MORGAN, 1907 Park Ave., N. Y. C. Har. 7-1135.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business woman, two schoolgirls, desires a motherly woman to care for home; a pleasant home and small remuneration. FOX, Pres. 3-6878.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 2384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

HOUSES FURNISHED

COLONIAL HOME, LEXINGTON, MASS.—10 large rooms, 4 fireplaces, 3 baths, one with standing shower, oil heat, refrigeration, 2-car garage, man's room and workshop, a real home completely furnished. Low rent to right parties. Call OWNER, Lexington 1126.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Ten-room home, beautifully furnished; grand piano; Oriental rugs; screened front and rear porch; four bedrooms, sleeping porch; near bay; season rental. 100 17th Ave. So.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 104 Harvard Street Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time or three full days. 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. MU. 2-5873.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

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GAINSBORO PRESS
295 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Printing of All Kinds
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WELLESLEY, $6500
Convenient and attractive 6-room Cape Cod house, nearing completion, heated garage, game room, sewing room off master's chamber; bath and guest lavatory. Extra good value. Call DAVID BLANEY, WELlesley 0353-M, representing HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. ASP. 1504.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

REFRIGERATORS

SPECIAL PRICES while they last on new 1935 Norge and Kelvinator refrigerators, easiest terms. TEL. BLU. 0020. (Mattapan, Mass.)

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A NATIONALLY known organization has openings in many cities for a man or woman of education with a good training in English to organize and teach the Miller System of Correct English; income not on salary or commission basis; an opportunity for those who qualify to build a profitable business of their own with our co-operation; write for details, giving your name, address, age, education, experience and references. MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH 581 Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. Coolidge Corner—Unusual, beautifully furnished rooms, home setting, spacious porch and grounds; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 319 Paul St. Lon. 8984.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLORIDA—To rent, large corner room, bath adjoining, in home of refinement, beautifully situated; $40 single, $15 double per week; breakfast if desired. Address 1200 La Mancha Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. Ph. Evergreen 638.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON TOURISTS
37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds Room here when in Boston. Cov. Com. 7800.

BOSTON, MASS., 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Three front rooms; attractively furnished; five and six dollars. COM. 3568.

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St., Apt. 19—Pleasant, sunny room overlooking Fenway; elevator. Tel. 5962.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 52 Fenway—Furnished double room, fireplace, private bath, $35; single room $20.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Warm desirable room for a woman in apartment house above Harvard Sq.; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6097.

N. Y. C., 567 Fort Washington Ave., 186th (B-C)—Large, beautiful room, adjoining bath; new building; only roomer; bus, subway; single $8, double $10. WAds. 3-3842.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern (181st)—Large, homelike, outside, privacy, conveniences; moderate; church, subways, bus. Washington Heights 7-1636; Apartment 67.

N. Y. C.—Large front, newly furnished; homelike, privileges, plenty heat, hot water; near church, subway, business. Phone Wisconsin 7-7743.

The Fenway Club
FOR WOMEN
1126 Boylston Street
An *Economical* and *Refined* *Residence*
Accessible and attractive location near the Fenway. Having every modern service as well as complete housekeeping facilities. For further information please call our resident manager at KEN 1902.
MEREDITH & GREW
Incorporated *Agent*
40 Central Street Boston

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING SALESWOMAN—Must be experienced with national accounts; commission basis. Box A-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Young man desires position as chauffeur; can give excellent references. Telephone Longwood 5776.

CABINET MAKER—Wishes position, also experienced in musical instruments. Box W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTELLIGENT MAN of 45, with college education, has part of the week that he wishes to make useful; no canvassing or commission selling. Box T-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN—Colored, thoroughly experienced, janitor service, porter, kitchen-dining room assistant. William Johnson. Call before 6 p. m., Rh. 4-4348, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as attendant to adult or child. Write Box M-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, experienced woman desires position in small refined family as companion-housekeeper. Box W-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good cook, good needle woman, wishes position in adult family; moderate wage. Write Box R-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REFINED woman, companion-attendant-housekeeper in motherless home; experienced. Write "Service," 216 Sylvania Place, Westfield, N. J.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Position as companion; capable and free to travel; can drive car; also banking experience; references exchanged. Box 182, Exmore, Va.

WOMAN desires part time work as general worker. 12 Pembroke Court, Somerville, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

THOMAS LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the "Christian Science Sentinel," begins Bible Lecture Courses: MANHATTAN, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 9th, eve., Jan. 16th; BROOKLYN, Friday eve., Jan. 17th; KEW GARDENS, Tuesday eve., Jan. 14th. Organization proceeding for MT. VERNON, Mondays. Enrollments still accepted for all courses. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. Phone UNI. 4-6318 (Prof. 8-10 A. M.).

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DURING February, homey apartment, 5 rooms, excellent heat, every convenience. 134 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 0495.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
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Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

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A proven Paint for millions of homes.
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REPAIRING
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• DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
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RENTALS—SALES
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Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving Marcel and Water Wave, etc.
Call for appointment DEXTER 3621
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Firestone One-Stop Service
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The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
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FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN
X-Ray Fitted
105 DAUPHIN STREET

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SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 Store
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

More than 58 years at the same location.
Capitol Clothing Store
"On the Square"

We Wish to Announce That We Are Now in Our New Location at
118-120 MONTGOMERY ST.
and Sincerely Solicit Your Patronage
Alex Rice

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

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You will find Sporting Goods, Hardware, Paint, Auto Accessories, Allstate Tires, Silvertone Radios, Coldspot Electric Refrigerators, Work Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Stoves, Rugs, Housewares and Farm Equipment.
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ROOFING COMPANY
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The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
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Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
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Arthur's Quality Market
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
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716-18 Main Street Peninsula

MARGUERITE'S
BEAUTY SALON
Expert Beauty Service
in All Its Branches
400 MAIN ST., DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. Telephone 1609

Daytona Book Store
Portable Typewriters
New Webster's International Dictionary
Newest in Books and Stationery
International Folk Stories for Children
232 SOUTH BEACH STREET

CURTIS DRY GOODS
Everything except ready to wear
A DEPARTMENT STORE

TRIPLE "S"
GROCETERIA
726 Main St. 2-STORES-2 220 So. Beach St.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
The smartest spot under the sun for colorful, comfortable Resort Fashions for every occasion.

OUR foundation garments for sports are different entirely in texture and support from evening wear, each serving a different purpose. The daytime garment needs to be strong, holding lines securely in place. Those garments next to your evening clothes should just mold the outline now softly draped.
We have the garment for your figure.
THE GOSSARD SHOP
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET

FORT LAUDERDALE

FAULTLESS
Cash Grocery
The Home of Good Foods
Phone 149 Delivery Service
MRS

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

GULF
D. W. IRELAND
Gulf Refining Products
FORT MYERS, FLA.

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
Incorporated
Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Interior Decorators
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1867 | 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Is Famous for
Fashion Values
If it's new and smart and desirable . . . it's at Furchgott's, and generally at a lower price than one would expect.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.
ROOFING PAINTING — INSULATING ALTERATIONS
ACME
Roofing and Insulating Co.
JOHNS-MANVILLE BONDED ROOFERS
1 to 3 Years to Pay
Phone 5-5952 130 W. Bay St.

Announcing the Opening of Our New
RESORT SHOP
On the Second Floor
Stunning Apparel for Women and Misses at Popular Prices!
LEVY'S

ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Sts.
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location, next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. 'PHONE 5-1099

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

THE BERKELEY SIDEWALK CAFE
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Biscayne Blvd. at 20th Terrace
Miami, Florida

Stephen's Restaurant
Good food and cleanliness our hobby.
38 WEST FLAGLER STREET
Across from Courthouse

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge. 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

The Hefty Press
Printers — Stationers — Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

CUMINGS
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
Readjusting of Timepieces
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Twelve Years in Miami
108 S. E. FIRST STREET

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Willard STORAGE BATTERY
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
24-Hour Service
Three Stations
Miami and Miami Beach

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.

F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami Telephone 3-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables
Phone 31805

COTTAGE INN

REGULAR AND SPECIAL DINNERS
MRS. ERICSON Proprietress — 1455 BISCAYNE BLVD. MIAMI, FLA.

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

THE KNITTING SHOP
209 Halcyon Arcade & 4, Miami
714 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
Individual designing and expert instructions free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.
Bernat Yarns Exclusively
Attractive knitting accessories.

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
PHONE 2-1853
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE No. 4

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

BRISK'S
FRUIT BASKET
1213 W. Flagler Street Miami, Florida
Send home a box of Florida fruit. Indian River Tree-Ripened. Crystallized Fruit, Tropical Jellies

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

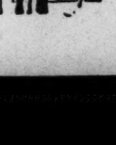
IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. PHONE 5-1572
LINCOLN TAILORS



FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Francesca Inc.
CORSETS—UNDERWEAR
NEGLIGEE — TROUSSEAUX
663 Lincoln Road Miami Beach, Fla. — 16 E. 52nd St. New York City

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
GOSSARD FOUNDATIONS
Cor. Orange Avenue and Central

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
W. Concord, near

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK
SHOP With Confidence
Dry Goods — Shoes
Ready-to-Wear
SWAN'S
39-43 West Church Street

Clarence Brown INC.
"Featuring Quality— Not Price"
34 N. ORANGE AVE. TEL. 4352

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
THE SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AVENUE Phone 4351

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3111
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Walk-Over
The Logical Place to Buy Your Shoes
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
64 N. Orange Ave.

SARASOTA

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The EXCEL STUDIOS
Portraits
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Eastman Kodaks and Supplies
Photo Finishing—Framing—Gifts
333-335 Main Street Phone 7123

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

318 MAIN ST. Ph. 2299

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

VAN ANN SHOP
Distinctive Millinery
Hats Contoured to Your Individual Style. A Complete Stock of the Best Yarns. Free Instruction—Knitting, Flower Making
533 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Bellas Co.
1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women
ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

THE GARDEN
"The Most Unique Cafeteria in America"
CAFETERIA
232 Second Street North

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at Sears and save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

The Ritz-Cliff Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

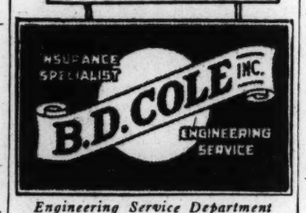
MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
709 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

CONSTANT SERVICE



Engineering Service Department
Phone 4117 Guaranty Building
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mary Froehlick's
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Permanent Waving
210 Datura St. Phone 8242
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Southland Bakery
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
House-to-House Service
PHONE 8368

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

The Log Cabin
TEA ROOM
328 DATURA STREET
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Southern Food Thoughtfully Prepared
Popular Prices Phone 7705

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
Better-by-comparison
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ANTHONY & SONS
Incorporated
310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121
Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men and Women
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

THE HASKELL'S SEA FOOD GRILL
You Will Be Surprised—Good Food Well Prepared—Nicely Served
Complete Dinner from 50c to $1.00
217 N. FLAGLER
at the Municipal Pier on Lake Worth
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE
PUBLIX FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma 8478

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

TILLMAN'S GROCERTERIES
No. 1—900 E. Trade Street
No. 2—500 N. Tryon Street
Sells the Best for Less

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890

No job too large or too small—each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA
HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS
frequented by American and British Visitors
Centre of town, garden. Messrs. Sewell, Props

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wooden house, 4 rooms, verandahs back and front, garden, garage, etc. East St., Matlands, Western Australia. For further information please ring M. U. 76.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN requires home life with gentlefolk in England or Switzerland; modern home in beautiful surroundings preferred; central heating essential. Box W-387, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Opening for boy, with opportunity for progress, in a general engineering business. MRS. CAPLE, 8 Darling St., South Perth, Western Australia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA — Typist-stenographer offers services, senior position secretarial work, seventeen years experience. MISS A. E. ANDERSON, Box 596 D, G. P. O., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

TEACHERS

MISS SUMMERS — Phonetics and English pronunciation; also lessons in spoken English to foreigners. 2, Craven Hill Gardens, London, W. 2.

PARIS—English lessons and conversation; also French; children or adults. MISS DIMMOCK, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse XV. (Littré 12.82.)

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Colbrandts 2 Tel Cent 142

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

ESS BOUQUET FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19 Tel. Byen 6785.
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- or Bestillingsmænd.

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

EGYPT

CAIRO

Books On
EGYPT
The Anglo-American Bookshop
Directly opposite Shepheard's Hotel.
Views of Egypt and Water Colours.
GENUINE ANTIQUITIES AND SCARABS
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Verheyden's Schildersbedrijf
(Repairs, Paintings, etc.)
le Jan v. d. Heydenstraat 130 Tel. 21732
Alle Onderhoudswerk aan Gebouwen. Schilderwerk, Decoratie, Reclame, etc. Reparaties, onderhoud, Ducolakwerk, Reclame, etc., aan Automobielen.

THE HAGUE

Family-Hotel — Pension
"VICTOR HAAS"
Rioumstraat 182-184
Central Heating
Rooms with running hot and cold water
Victor Haas Proprietor — The Hague Tel. 554420

COÖP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

BAARSLAG'S
BOUWBEDRYF—Building Trade
New Buildings and Repairs
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisörsalong)
Vedra Slotsgt 8 Oslo Tel. 36261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Sturegran, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS
"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12
GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 672280, 612928
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Frippa Otto de Rose Soap

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Mattbörs
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM — KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Alkoholfreies Restaurant
BERGER, Mariastein
Hot and Cold Menus at Any Hour
Renowned for good chocolate, teas and cooking, etc. In summer, served in lovely garden. Careful service.
TEL. NO. 12 FAMILIE BERGER

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies.

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
MUNZGRABEN 6 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Restful sleep in the centre of the city. Rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent dinner from Fr. 4.50 upwards.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern

CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

MOBEL SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices
Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Hairdressing — Manicure
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49. Tel. 23.539

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens. Visiting Cards

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel 22.331

BIEL

Tschäppät
Au Menage Pratique
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

Hrch. Wettstein & Cie
Seevorstadt 70a
Schreibmaschinen Writing Machines — Nähmaschinen Sewing-Machines

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 25 443, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BOULANGERIE - PATISSERIE
Frederic Petronio
Rue Vallin 4
Demandez Nos Specialities De Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHE and 15 RUE DE RIVE

CHOCOLATERIE FINE
Ses spécialités recherchées
Ses coffrets
Ses chocolats surfins à Fr. 5.- la livre.
Confectionery
G. HUBER, GALERIES CENTRALES
Tel. 40.126.

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

QUALITY GROCERIES AND DRUG STORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

La Tricoteuse de la Madelaine
Mme. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
Wools of All Colours and Qualities.
Instructions Given Free
1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel 45.991

DEMENAGEMENTS
Transport of Pianos
JEAN RIOTTON
7 Rue Lombard (près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné. Tel. 41.773

MAISON EGGLY
2 PLACE NEUVE
Large Selection of Wallpapers, Carpets, Matting, Linoleum, etc.

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

The Victoria House
Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (Mazout)
LAUSANNE COMBUSTIBLES
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Tel. 22.012

ARTISTIC HAND-CLEANING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES FERRARI & THIEBAUD
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Transformations
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(Dressmaker)

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HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES
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zum Anker Berntor

WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse, Thun
Ready made Clothes and High-class Dress Materials.
Moderate prices.

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Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready made clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Bewer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz - Paradeplatz

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton
FORSTER & CO.
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KREUZPLATZ 16, STORCHENGASSE 8
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GROCERIES, ETC.

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PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES
of First Class Makes
Geschenk Artikel in reichster Auswahl.

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Union of South Africa

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Groceries, Provisions,
High-Class Confectionery
PRINGLES
Phone 1733 Box 646
CORNER ALIWAL AND ZASTRON STS.
Fill Up at Our Atlantic Bowser

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Cleghorns
THE
SMARTEST STORES IN
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG and
PORT ELIZABETH
THE
SMARTEST FASHION FABRICS
for Summer Wear are to be found at
CLEGHORNS
Meet your friends in Cleghorns Cafés at Cape Town or Pt. Elizabeth

GrahamHallResidential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

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Ph. 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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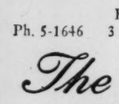
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street Telephone 2-1253

We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.
Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

SEA POINT
THE HOME MADE CANDY KITCHEN
for Pure Home-made Sweets and Chocolates
11, REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT

DURBAN


WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
moderately priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone Cen. 3007
BUY:—
The Model Dairy
BREAD
39 Varieties Phone 443

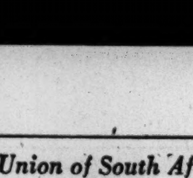
Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
Club Arcade, Durban
Port Elizabeth Box 2: Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company, Limited

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central
THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

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ALSO CAPE TOWN & PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK, and VON BRANDIS STREETS
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Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
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Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
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Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street "Fanny"

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET
Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
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BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
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Better Value in
FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
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Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
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Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
238 Longmarket St. (opp. G.P.O.) Phone 3166

KEAN'S
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
On the Corner of
Ph. 4146 Longmarket and Timber Sts.

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware & Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

ROSA SYMS
Specialists in Viennese Dresses, Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie, Handmade Ware for Tiny Tots, Hand Embroidered Irish Linen.
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B. C. B. STORES (Pty) LTD.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices.
DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
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SOFT FURNISHING
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops
B.C.B. STORES
QUALITY FOR CASH

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074. 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service
Let us ring you for your order.
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M.-W.-1278

6D. PER MILE 62 MACLEY STREET
IVORY CABS

SYDNEY'S MOST MODERN CAB SERVICE
Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For
FOR COMFORT —— FOR CIVILITY

J.B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers, Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

TELEPHONE MA 2597
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
Exclusive Designer
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street, SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS 99 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 *Three lines*
We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

HORDERN BROTHERS
General Drapers and Furnishers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Etc.
Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

WESTINGHOUSE
Domestic Electric Refrigerators
GULBRANSEN
Radios, Phono-Radios
Registering Pianos
Commercial Refrigerators
E. F. Wilks & Co., Ltd.
124 CASTLEREAGH STREET

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
Ray F. Lancaster proprietor
108 King St.

Poullars!
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.
For Every Radio Requirement

5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Right in the Heart of the City
Phone B. 4146 Mail Orders Filled
PHONE X 1226 PRIVATE J 4592

A. DEGOTARDI
Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
124 WILLOUGHBY RD., CROWS NEST
Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY. STATION
PHONE: MA 3200

Elizabeth Fry
CORSET AND LINGERIE SPECIALIST
Individually Designed and Tailored
FOURTH FLOOR, ROOM 29
State Shopping Block, Market St.
TELEPHONE: B-2604

JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open from 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
B. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

HAIRDRESSER
MADAME CHRISTINE
Beauty Specialist
CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Ninth Floor, State Shopping Block
MARKET STREET M. A. 5241

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient tuning staff always available
Prices moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY
NOCK & KIRBY'S
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life.
No job too small.
417-421, also 188-194a George St., Sydney

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

THE SHOE SHOP
OLIVE M. GOODMAN, *Shoe Fitter*
Specializing in
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Styl-eez Shoes
Give Comfort Hosiery, too
5 Bayswater Rd., Kings Cross F. 3512

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F. 2218

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

LUCELLE FELTON
Millinery Salon
161 KING STREET
Between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Sts.
RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
Phone M. A. 2442

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.
Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3rd PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
JOHN TOCOVENKO
56 Pitt Street B. 2652

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House, 214 Pitt St.
Ph.: M. A. 5516

SAN REMO
REFINED GUEST HOUSE
34 Murdoch Street, Cremorne, N. S. W.
Direct Communication to Manly and Balmoral Beaches
Handy to City and local Christian Science church.
Phone: X. 3544

SYDNEY—Broken Hill
FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
BROKEN HILL, N. S. W., AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!

TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 1438 G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address.....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2368

BUTCHER

First Quality Meats Only
Delivered to Ashgrove and Surrounding Districts
J. F. CHANDLER
332 Waterworks Road, Ashgrove
Phone F. 9933, All Hours

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

LOOK! It is good taste to have a home outfitted with furnishings selected for their aesthetic harmony and high quality.
GOOD TASTE can be expressed in terms of small expenditure, and durability and beauty ensured within one's means.
May we help you to do this?
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4419
PRAHRAN, S. 1
197-201 Glenferrie Road U4413
MALVERN, S. E. 4

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

PETTY'S SALON
Ladies' Wear Specialists
KAYSER CLAY KNIT
Hosiery Tailored
Gloves Knitwear
Lingerie
30 Glenferrie Road, Malvern
171 High Street, Kew

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Ball & Welch, LTD.
Melbourne's Most Progressive Department Store
stocks the following **special lines** as nationally advertised in the MONITOR.
BEDGGOOD SHOES
KAYSER Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie
Potter & Moore's Perfumes, etc.
Roger & Gallet's Toiletries
Kleinert's Dress Shields, etc.
Buy these and other popular lines at Ball & Welch's—where the service is always pleasant and efficient.
Flinders Street, Melbourne

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

PELTIER
The Only Exclusive French Salon for Really Smart HATS GOWNS SPORTS WEAR
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street

? MILLINERY ?
There Are Models at
BONDS'
as NEW as This AUTUMN!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

LARGEST SELECTION
FUR CAPES COATS NECKWEAR
F. L. SCHILLING
8th Floor, Manchester Unity Building
SWANSTON ST., C. 1 PHONE M-4136

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

Beauty Service
Peterson Hair Shoppe
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

Coat and Towel SERVICE
336 FLINDERS LANE, C. 1
Phone WIN. 682

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
GLOVES HOSIERY
LNGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins St. F1887

ST. AIDAN'S
Conveniently Located
MODERN APARTMENTS
Suites and Bed Sitting Rooms with Breakfast
Mrs. F. K. Geddes Windsor 3380
76 Octavia Street Cor. Crimea Street
St. Kilda S2

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E.
Tels. Wake U. 3171 and 3172

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE 55 William St.
GENERAL Cent. 2001

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261
Finest Household Delicacies, Preserved Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
From All Over the Globe in a World-Famous Melbourne Store
NUTSHELL Pty. Ltd.
Manchester Unity Arcade, opp. Town Hall

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Have you Been to Craig's lately?
You should call in some time soon and note how the famous store is forging ahead. All the old traditions of quality and solid value are maintained, while the store and its service have been brightened in every particular.
CRAIG'S
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd., 8-22 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1. Phone Central 9040.

INCLEY
183-187 COLLINS ST.
HATS
MODEL GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
GLOVES and HOSIERY
Phone C. 8866 - Est. 1887

DERRYLS
HATS LINGERIE
First Floor, Block Arcade
Elizabeth Street

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
Lounge Writing Table, Telephone
225 COLLINS ST., DOWNSTAIRS
One door from Swanston Street

"KELVIN BRAE" Guest House
Superior Accommodation
Beautifully Situated Severed Electric Light
Poultry, Cream Moderate Tariff
Misses P. & D. Gebbie Belgrave 107
Kalulu Road, Belgrave

MERLES
GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 Collins Street
Howey Court, Melbourne

GILL & SEARLE PTY. LTD.
SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
73 ELIZABETH ST., MELBOURNE, VIC.
Catalog Post Free
Nurseries, HAMPTON ST., BRIGHTON

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water all Bedrooms and Sewered. No Wireless.
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

EILEEN PARKER
DRESS SPECIALIST
Individual Designing
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH ST. Cent. 6760

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Dadley's LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST - CH. CH.

THINK nought a trifle, though it small appear,
Small sands, the mountain, moments make the year. —YOUNG

Daily Features

NO ONE is useless in the world who lightens the burdens of it for anyone else. . . . A day wasted on others is not a day wasted on oneself.—DICKENS.

Monitor Movie Guide

Gladys Swarthout Makes Film Debut As Singer in 'Rose of the Rancho'

By E. C. S.

© Paramount Productions — Gladys Swarthout — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Of the Metropolitan Opera, Who Is Making Her Film Debut in "Rose of the Rancho"

Broadway Hostess (First National)—About the night club singer who married the pianist, when the show's backer preferred another girl. Winifred Shaw, Lyle Talbot.

Captain Blood (Warner)—Romantic pirates of the Spanish main, with wholesale comic killings to set the house in uproars of laughter. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Basil Rathbone, George Kibbe.

Dangerous (Warner)—Bette Davis as an actress rescued from degradation who tries to kill her husband in order to marry her rescuer. Franchot Tone, Margaret Lindsay. Deplorable.

The Ghost Goes West (London Films)—On his way to Hollywood René Clair stopped in England to make a transitional picture with Robert Donat in a dual role as the hero and his ancestor, and some incidental fun poked at rich Americans who buy Scottish castles. Eugene Pallette, Jean Parker.

It's a Great Life (Paramount)—Depicts the development of a comradeship in a CCC camp between an unemployed youth and a veteran hobo. Joe Morrison, Paul Kelly, Rosalind Keith.

King of Burlesque (20th-Fox)—Warner Baxter in a back-stage musical, with numerous vaudeville turns and dance routines.

Magnificent Obsession (Universal)—Playboy (long after you tire of his antics) awakens to the enormity of his heedlessness, becomes a great surgeon and undoes some of the grief he has caused. Robert Taylor, Irene Dunne.

Red Salute (Reliance)—Recalls "It Happened One Night," with Robert Taylor taming the flapper daughter of an army general and diverting her thoughts from a radical suitor. Barbara Stanwyck.

Riff Raff (Metro)—Rowdy waterfront melodrama. Jean Harlow, Spencer Tracy.

Ring Around the Moon (Chesterfield)—Poor boy marries rich girl and they find happiness when she loses her money and he gains wealth as a playwright. Donald Cook, Erin O'Brien-Moore.

Rose of the Rancho (Paramount)—Gladys Swarthout, singer of quality, makes agreeable debut in Tully's old romance of the California landgrabbers of 1852 done over as a blend of western melodrama and German film musical, John Boles, Charles Bickford, Willie Howard.

Three Live Ghosts (Metro)—A remarkable filming of the popular farce of the returned soldiers who had officially lost their identity. Beryl Mercer, Richard Arlen, Claude Allister, Charles McNaughton, Cecilia Parker.

Whipsaw (Metro)—Myrna Loy's following is manifesting a large liking for this romance of the detective and the girl consort of crooks whom he is trying to convict. Spencer Tracy, Robert Gleckler, William Harrigan.

(This guide is printed Saturdays.)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Typewriter Ribbons

DAVID sells renewed typewriter ribbons. He buys the discards from office janitors at a few cents a dozen. His restoration process is inexpensive and requires little actual work, and by selling a typewriter ribbon as good as new for ten cents, he nets about eight cents.

His restoration process is simple. He winds the discarded ribbon loosely on a wooden spool, leaving both ends out about two inches. In a saucer or tin box top he pours a few drops of glycerine, and then places the spool upright in the saucer with both ends touching the glycerine. Then the saucer and ribbon are sealed in an airtight box for a week.

Ribbons become useless because of lack of moisture, not because of lack of ink. There is usually enough ink on every ribbon to last until it is full of holes.—Mary F. A.

For the Scrapbook

Expression

Features are the visible expression of the soul—the outward manifestation of the feeling and character within.—*Tyron Edwards.*

Look Up

Eyes raised to heaven are always beautiful, whatever they may be.—*Joubert.*

Courage and Kindness

Speak the truth by all means; be bold and fearless in your rebuke of error, and in your keener rebuke of wrongdoing; but be human and loving, and gentle, and brotherly the while.—*W. M. Punshon.*

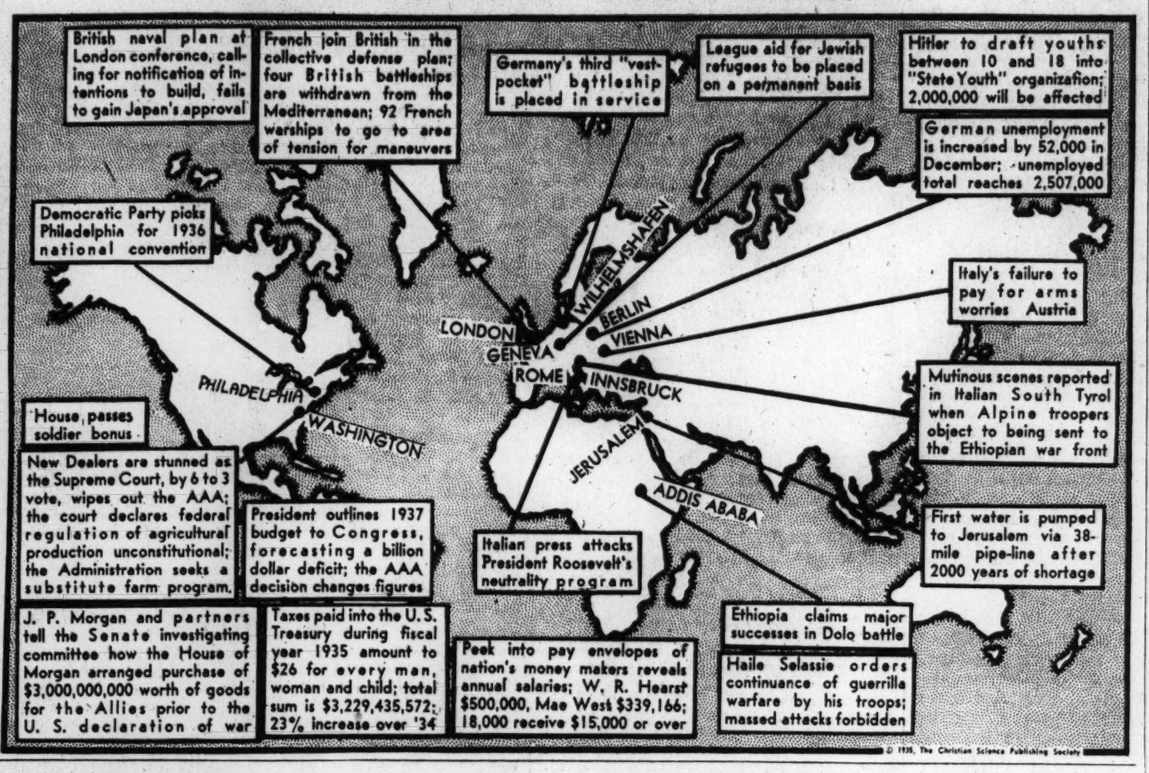
Gratitude

Let never day nor night unhallowed pass but still remember what the Lord hath done.—*Shakespeare.*

Pride

Pride slays thanksgiving, but a humble mind is the soil out of which thanks naturally grow. A proud man is seldom a grateful man, for he never thinks he gets as much as he deserves.—*H. W. Beecher.*

World News of the Week at a Glance


British naval plan at London conference, calling for notification of intentions to build, fails to gain Japan's approval
French join British in the collective defense plan; four British battleships are withdrawn from the Mediterranean; 92 French warships to go to area of tension for maneuvers
Germany's third "vest-pocket" battleship is placed in service
League aid for Jewish refugees to be placed on a permanent basis
Hitler to draft youths between 10 and 18 into "State Youth" organization; 2,000,000 will be affected
German unemployment is increased by 52,000 in December; unemployed total reaches 2,507,000
Democratic Party picks Philadelphia for 1936 national convention
WILHELMSHAFEN
BERLIN
LONDON
GENEVA
VIENNA
ROME
INNSBRUCK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
JERUSALEM
ADDIS ABABA
Italy's failure to pay for arms worries Austria
Mutinous scenes reported in Italian South Tyrol when Alpine troopers object to being sent to the Ethiopian war front
House passes soldier bonus
New Dealers are stunned as the Supreme Court, by 6 to 3 vote, wipes out the AAA; the court declares federal regulation of agricultural production unconstitutional; the Administration seeks a substitute farm program.
President outlines 1937 budget to Congress, forecasting a billion dollar deficit; the AAA decision changes figures
Italian press attacks President Roosevelt's neutrality program
First water is pumped to Jerusalem via 38-mile pipe-line after 2000 years of shortage
J. P. Morgan and partners tell the Senate investigating committee how the House of Morgan arranged purchase of $3,000,000,000 worth of goods for the Allies prior to the U. S. declaration of war
Taxes paid into the U. S. Treasury during fiscal year 1935 amount to $26 for every man, woman and child; total sum is $3,229,435,572; 23% increase over '34
Peek into pay envelopes of nation's money makers reveals annual salaries; W. R. Hearst $500,000, Mae West $339,166; 18,000 receive $15,000 or over
Ethiopia claims major successes in Dolo battle
Haile Selassie orders continuance of guerrilla warfare by his troops; massed attacks forbidden

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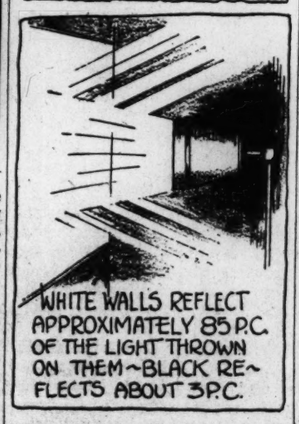
Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

One Tongue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MADAME MODJESKA had a beautiful ranch in California, where, one day a correspondent from a San Francisco newspaper came to interview her. His arrival was just at the time when the water system had gone out of order, and her husband was futily engaged in finding the source of the trouble.

The actress rather bowled the youthful reporter over with her first utterance to him: "How many languages do you speak?"

Quite humbly he confessed to his one.

"Good!" was the prompt reply. "You're just the man I want. I never saw a man yet who spoke four languages and had practical ideas." Whereupon the correspondent proceeded to prove her point, and was well rewarded with a splendid interview.

In War's Wake

A GREAT war leaves the country with three armies: an army of cripples, an army of mourners, and an army of thieves.—*German proverb.*

In Lighter Vein

An Angle, Always

Wife: "Is my hat on straight, dear?"

Hubby: "Yes, of course it is."

"Bother! Why didn't you tell me before? It shouldn't be."—*Answers.*

Easy for Him

At the circus the strong man dipped a sponge into a pail of water and squeezed it until every drop of water was out of it. He invited anyone to enter the ring and try to squeeze another drop out of the sponge.

Several men tried, without any result. At last a small man entered. To the astonishment of all, he squeezed out drop after drop!

A member of the audience recognized the man and shouted: "That's not a fair test! He's a bill collector!"

Shakespeare's Car!

To climb steep hills requires a slow pace at first.—*Henry VIII, I. 1.*

Horns do make one mad.—*Merry Wives, III, 5.*

O, how the wheel becomes it.—*Hamlet, IV, 5.*

Whence is that knocking? — *Macbeth, II, 2.*

The battery once again.—*Henry V, III, 3.*

A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!—*Richard III, V. 4.*

"Howlers"

"A prime minister is a clergyman at his best."

"Hargreaves invented a machine for spinning cotton, which he called Jenny, in honor of his wife. Compton, also a married man, invented a similar machine, which he called the mule."

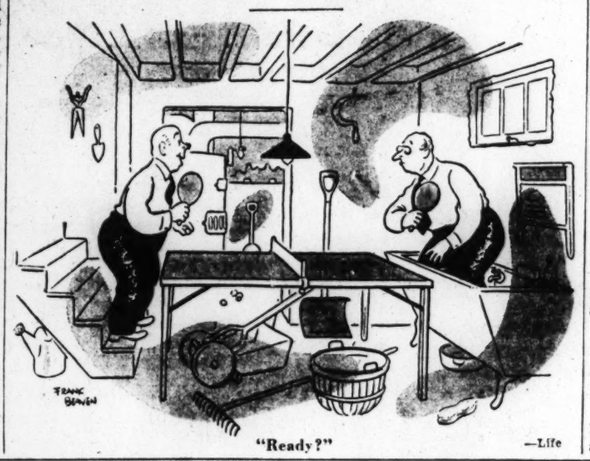
The Critic

Among Sir William Rothenstein's famous sitters was Professor Einstein, whose portrait he did in Berlin.

"During one of the sittings," says Rothenstein, "a solemn stranger, looking, I thought, like an old tortoise, sat listening to Einstein, who, so far as I could understand, was putting forward tentative theories, his expressive face radiant, as he expounded his ideas.

"From time to time the stranger shook his heavy head, whereupon Einstein paused, reflected, and then started another train of thought. When I was leaving, the presence of a third party was explained.

"'He is my mathematician,' said Einstein, 'who examines problems which I put before him, and checks their validity. You see, I am not myself a good mathematician.'"—*Atlanta Journal.*



"Ready?" —Life

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Well of Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mattoon, Ill.

LAST summer there was a drought in these parts, and the well belonging to good old Norah was the only one in her block which had water in it. All day long Norah ungrudgingly permitted the neighbors to carry away brimming pails of water.

One day later in the summer, Norah and the writer were working in the kitchen. The question was asked: "Norah, weren't you afraid to give away so much water last summer? Weren't you afraid your family might lack?"

She hesitated an instant and then replied: "Perhaps I was. But I didn't have the heart to refuse a neighbor water. And then one day," she continued, "the well was so dry there was not more than one bucketful left. But the odd thing about it was that the next morning we went out—and the well was full!"

Brevities

Buffalo Courier-Express: Does Mr. Roosevelt's promise to let nobody starve include the taxpayers?

London Opinion: A retired postman once forgot to calculate how many times his total mileage encircled the globe.

Everybody's: Nothing is achieved by sitting still, we are told. How about hens?

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute — *Ab'-so-lute* (*a* short, *o* as in obey, *u* long). Avoid *ab-sa-loot'*.

Absorb — Sound the *s* like *s*, not like *z*.

"Act, react"—"React" is normally accented on the second syllable; but in constructions such as "they act, react, and then stop," the word requires stress on the first syllable. This is in conformity with a rhetorical canon which transcends mere pronunciation, a canon which requires prominence for the dissimilar syllable in the second of two otherwise similar words used close together.

Blasphemeth—The second syllable is stressed, *blas-feem'-eth* (*a* short, *ee* as in *feet*, *e* short).

"Colossians (iii.4)" — *Ko-losh'-anz* (first *o* as in obey, second short, *a* clipped-short) *three, four*. Note that the new second edition of Webster's records a preference for "Colossians" as three syllables.

Concept—*Kon'-sept* (vowels short). This word is derived from the past participle (*conceptus*) of the Latin v b *concipere*, "to conceive," applicable to the conceiving of a child by the mother, or to the conception of an idea in thought. We apply "concept" to a thought or opinion.

Creator — At the rate of speech which characterizes public worship, this word, as well as others ending in *-or*, may, according to the publishers of Webster's, be sounded with a trace of the circumflex *o*, instead of ending it *-er*.

Daniel—Two syllables.

Darius—*Da-ri'-us* (*a* as in sofa, *i* long, *u* as in circus).

Eternal, eternity — If these words were accented on the first syllable, the *e* would be full-long, as in *eve*. But, as in the case of *event*, when the accent is on another syllable, the first *e* retains all of its initial long quality, though not the full quantity. This does not mean that the so-called quick-long *e* should be sounded short (*eh*). It means that the long *e* sound is abandoned at the point where it begins to vanish into short *i*. It will be observed that the full-long *e* is sustained until it becomes short *i*. Note that "key" is really sounded *keeeih*. A quick-long *e*, as in *eternal* and *eternity*, has no trace of the short *i*.

Guillotined — The last syllable is accented, *gil-o-teend'* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on first syllable). The noun is accented on the first syllable.

Idiosyncrasy—Note that the fourth syllable is *sing*, not *sin*: *id-ih-o-sing'-kra-sy* (each *i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

An idiosyncrasy is a mental or physical peculiarity; and it may be confined to a person or be extended to a class. The Greek words from which it is derived are *idios*, "peculiar to oneself," and *synkrasis*, "a mixing or blending together." An individual bent or inclination; a view or feeling peculiar to a race or nation; a personal susceptibility: these are all idiosyncrasies. A mode of expression peculiar to an author, or a phrase characteristically recurrent in a group, may come under this heading.

An eccentricity is especially a deviation from the usual or customary; but an idiosyncrasy is the peculiar physical or mental habit or trait which appears to belong to one alone—either individual or class.

Illustrate — The second edition of Webster's records a preference for the good, old-fashioned *il'-us-trate*.

Language—Note that the first syllable is *lang*, not *lan*.

Magdalene—Preferably three syllables, *Mag'-da-leen*. The four-syllable form, especially in "Mary Magdalene," is, however, much used.

Mirage — The new Webster's switches from the quick-long *e* to short *i* for the first syllable, *mih-rahzh'* (*a* as in *arm*).

A mirage is a visual illusion produced by certain atmospheric conditions, by which the image of a distant object is seen. Such an optical illusion seen on plain, desert, or ocean is due to the reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air of different temperatures. The real object may or may not be in sight, and the reflected image is frequently seen as though it were inverted in the sky or on a sheet of water. The word is derived through the French *mirer*, "to look at," from the Latin *mirare*, "to wonder at."

Aside from the specific application discussed above, the word may be used in a general sense to designate anything visionary, illusory, or unattainable.

Residue — *Rez'-ih-du* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long). Avoid *res'-a-doo*.

This word is derived from the Latin *residuus*, "remaining," in which are combined *re*, "back," and *sedere*, "to sit." We apply our word to that portion of a whole which remains after a part has been removed. It is synonymous with "remnant" and "remainder."

Selah—A liturgical notation, and not to be read.

Sepulchre — In pronouncing this word, one must guard against sounding the second syllable *pla*; sound the word *sep'-ul-ker* (first *e* short, *u* clipped-short, second *e* as in maker).

Spirit—Too important a word to be uttered carelessly, as *spirt*. Sound it *Spir'-it* (each *i* short).

Sychar—*Si'-kar* (long *i*, *a* as in arm).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Notices

Question: Bylaws read: "All notices of regular and special meetings shall be read from the desk on two Sundays and two Wednesdays next preceding the date of the meeting and a similar notice shall be mailed by the clerk to each member, except in an emergency when at least 48 hours notice shall be given by mail to each member." Does this mean that the notice should be mailed at least two Sundays and two Wednesdays before the date of the meeting?

Answer: It would be absurd to mail the notice four times; therefore the word "similar" would not appear to apply to anything but the wording of the notice. From this, it would be logical to assume that there is no time specified for the notice by mail, provided the oral notice is given as required. The latter part of the rule provides for cases when the oral notice cannot be given, and makes the notice by mail sufficient; in which case, however, there is a definite time limit for such notice.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 45

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

Elijah, the Tishbite:
Sojourner of Gilead, I Ki. 17:1
Predicted to King Ahab 3½ years' drought, 17:1; Jas. 5:17
Hides by the brook Cherith and is fed by ravens, 17:2-7
Goes to a widow in Zarephath, 17: 8-16
Death of her son and restoration by the prophet, 17:17-24
Shows himself to King Ahab, ch. 18
Meets Obadiah, governor of Ahab's house, who informs Ahab, 18:1-16
Ahab charged with forsaking Jehovah's commandments, 18:18
Assembling of Israel's and Baal's prophets on Mt. Carmel to determine the true God, 18:19-40
Drought ceases, 18:41-46
Jezebel, Ahab's wife, threatens Elijah, 19:1-2
Elijah flees to Horeb, angelic visitation, 19:3-14
Anoints Hazael to be king of Syria, Jehu to be king of Israel, 19:15-16
Calls Elisha to be his successor, 19:19-21
Announces Ahab's punishment for killing Naboth, 21:17-24
Punishment postponed because Ahab humbled himself, 21:27-29
Sent to Ahaziah, King of Israel, with a message of death, II Ki. 1:1-4
Ahaziah's messengers return at Elijah's bidding, II Ki. 1:5-8
The king sends captains and troops which are destroyed by fire, 1:9-12
Because of humility one band is spared, 1:13-15
Because of consulting Baal instead of Jehovah, King Ahaziah dies, 1:16-17
Translation of Elijah; Elisha his successor, II Ki. ch. 2
Elisha persists in following, 2:2-7
Smites the Jordan and crosses over, 2:8
Elijah departs by a whirlwind into heaven, 2:11-14

(To Be Continued Daily)

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Parrot Goes to School*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE HAS HER PARROT HID UNDER HER DESK! SHE'S GOING TO GET IT EDUCATED —
THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH WHISPERING LATELY! I THINK ITS TIME YOU ALL SETTLED DOWN TO WORK AND FORGOT THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!
WHEE — MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYBODY!
SUSIE!
MERRY CHRISTMAS — HAPPY NEW YEAR — HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR -- HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
HAPPY NEW YEAR
YIP-EEEE
AWK
AWK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Well Supplied*

By CARMACK

Today I suddenly remembered that the Boss hadn't bought us anything with the dollar the lady gave us for finding her necklace and I spoke to ol' Jerry about it—
And he said—"Maybe he hasn't been able to think of the right thing to give us"—
"Well," I replied—"why doesn't he ask us? Maybe we could help him".
"Hm-m- maybe we could," ol' Jerry said—"Let's see now- Just what do we need?"
Well, sir- would you believe it- Neither one of us could think of a thing we really needed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bonus for Votes

MEMBERS of the House of Representatives, by their first important vote in the 1936 session, have given much reason to believe that many of them are now thinking more of re-election than of the good of the nation. Overwhelming passage of the bonus bill carries significant earmarks of an election-year rush to cash in on the influence of a pressure group that may deliver a useful block of votes next fall.

Last year the Patman bill introduced itself with a preamble carrying numerous "whereases" in justification of immediate payment to war veterans of service certificates that do not mature until 1945. In his veto message President Roosevelt took these up and showed, for instance, that "to argue for this bill as a relief measure is to indulge in the fallacy that the welfare of the country can be generally served by extending relief on some basis other than actual deserving need."

"The core of the question," he continued, "is that a man who is sick or under some other special disability because he was a soldier should certainly be assisted as such. But if a man is suffering from economic need because of the depression, even though he is a veteran, he must be placed on a par with all the other victims of the depression."

This time, however, the "united front" bill indulges in no pretexts. The committee report accompanying it argues that the nation's debt to the veterans is long since due and payable, but probably its principal point is simply that the three leading veterans' organizations have agreed that this is what they want. Though one of the pleas for the previous bill was that it would lighten the burden on the relief rolls, one congressman this time sought an amendment to forbid removal of any veteran from the relief rolls on this account.

Sponsors of the present bill assert it will require a present cash outlay of less than $1,300,000,000. But the final cost would be even more than the $2,200,000,000 estimated against the Patman bill a year ago.

One of the devices is to use the $500,000,000 now to the credit of the veterans' government life insurance fund, but that must eventually be made good and so is to be covered by a bond issue. Holders of certificates to the extent of another $500,000,000, it is assumed, would wait till 1945 to cash them, under the added inducement of 3 per cent interest. But this addition of interest would then amount to about $135,000,000. And the present bill further proposes cancellation or refund of all interest on veterans' certificate loans, an item of $200,000,000.

So the all-round figure would be at least $2,500,000,000, over and above the $1,500,000,000 already saved up by the Treasury toward paying the certificates.

This increase of the already heavy public debt would not, as President Roosevelt conceded last year, of itself bankrupt the United States. But it is impressively true that, as he said then, the credit of the United States "cannot ultimately be safe if we engage in a policy of yielding to each and all of the groups that are able to enforce upon the Congress claims for special consideration."

Veterans' organizations have been zealous in working to stamp out communistic activity as a subversive threat to the Government. They have pointed out the subtlety and sinisterness of that propaganda. Do they realize that no great democracy has ever succumbed to dictatorship except it had first become honeycombed with corruption or deadlocked in factionalism? Experience shows that only the rivalry of selfish cliques within can open the gates to assault from without.

Cleveland said the people should support the Government, not the Government the people. The great need of the American people today is to stop seeking what they can get from the Government and see what they can give to it. They should renounce group loyalties, whether as farmers, manufacturers, political jobholders, veterans or what not, where those are based on barter of ballots for benefits.

The Tuppenny Tram

LONDON Transport, which governs transportation in the London area, has decreed the passing of the tram. The more flexible bus takes its place, and a British institution—at least in the capital—passes into the limbo of things soon to be forgotten, together with the hansom cab and its humbler brother, the four-wheeled "growler."

The tram is—or was—quite solidly British. Something like the lions in Trafalgar Square and the magnificent armor-plated Horse Guards, mounted sentinels at Whitehall. The tram was never flippant as was the penny bus when both were pulled by horses. Its conductor was a sober fellow. Unlike the jauntily-garbed bus conductor, he never waved to pedestrians a cheery invitation, "'yde Park Corner; tuppence all the wye." Both he and the driver regarded such tactics much as a Harley Street physician does advertising. And you couldn't sit next to the driver, that unfailing delight of country cousins on a London bus ride.

Only on Bank Holidays did the tram unbend. Then it became the scene of jolly picnic parties as 'arry and 'arriet crowded into it and upon it, on their way to the cockney fair at Hampstead Heath. Now, like the tram, 'arry, with his pearl-buttoned coat, and 'arriet, with her proudly curling imitation ostrich-plumed hat, have vanished, leaving the city on the Thames perhaps not a whit less gay. But will you ever persuade the reminiscent of that?

Still Pecking at Its Shell

AVIATION is hard on optimists and pessimists in turn. If its achievements are startling, so are its failures. People still have reason to suspect that the commercial stake in long-distance flying has been driven too far beyond technological progress.

The day two airplanes passed serenely in midocean, inaugurating transatlantic service between France and South America, the British Imperial Airways liner City of Khartoum crashed in the Mediterranean, killing twelve of her passengers and crew. The fact that the tragedy occurred under perfect flying conditions increases uncertainty enshrouding the cause.

Not so mysterious was the reason for the disaster that befell a Belgian air liner on the day plans for the opening of regular transatlantic mail and passenger air service between England and the United States were made public. Accumulation of ice coating on the wings—the thing that wrecked the Belgian plane, in which all on board perished—is one of the worst obstacles to transoceanic air service on direct high latitudes.

Safe and unlimited air travel may be inevitable, as many already believe. But that attitude of itself will not hasten the day. Something more than blind optimism is needed to combine the unquestionable advantages of aviation with its many-sided safety requirements.

Nor is it altogether reasonable to justify one's confidence in aviation's possibilities by comparing its present reverses with the tragic beginnings of steam transportation. Aviation faces far more exacting obstacles to begin with in defying the law of gravity, fog, wind, ice and other forces of nature. Over-water flight presents still another engineering problem in adapting a vehicle to two opposite elements—one that is light enough to fly and stanch enough to alight on the sea. What is a mere ripple to any surface ship is a rough sea for the flying boat of today. The successful start of transpacific air service proves how far this phase of aviation has come. But it is well to realize that aviation has much farther to go.

There is a tendency to discount disasters resulting from experimental flight as the price of progress. During 1935, there were more commercial crashes than experimental mishaps. Granting that aeronautical improvements can only be achieved by trial and possible intermittent failure, public carriers should not be subjected to this toll.

Technological exploration should precede commercial exploitation. Do the costly setbacks sustained by air transportation within the last few months signify that commercial aviation holds a too-extended position in relation to its essential parallel of mechanical safety? Recent mishaps stress the need for seriously examining this point.

What New England Needs

THE invalidating of AAA processing taxes by the Supreme Court comes to New England textiles like a draft of cool water to a parched land. Textile men say it will transmit new vigor into the dragging spindles of mills now bordering on bankruptcy. It should stimulate reorganization plans and possible early reopening of the mile-long Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., whose 10,000 workers have walked the streets for months.

But few, familiar with New England textile history, predict that relief from processing taxes has any greater significance to New England than the lifting of the last straw that promised to break the back of the camel. Collapse of processing taxes will not put the camel back on its feet. But it should provide a much-needed impetus to attack other troubles, much more serious than processing taxes, that have silenced 4,926,221 spindles and thrown 80,380 mill workers out of jobs in Massachusetts alone during the last few years.

New England still faces baffling problems of labor, tariffs, southern wage differentials, Japanese competition, overproduction, machine loads and restrictive forms of taxation. Many of these constitute a direct challenge to Yankee ingenuity. Many existed in acute form in the old stronghold of textiles long before processing taxes. Wages had been falling lower and lower. Profits were becoming so meager that the mills were liquidating, removing or being sold as junk.

There was more than a grain of wisdom in Secretary Wallace's advice to "seek other fields of endeavor." One wonders why New England, in the face of an approaching era of new industries, should find such advice so difficult to take. Certainly, no one would gainsay that if the textile boat appears to be leaking, even though there is hope of repairing it, the building of new boats would ease the strain upon New England's economic structure. The permanent remedy to New England's problem would appear to be the introduction of new industries, an increase in that diversification which industry urges upon agriculture.

The Land of Jargon

Book News of the Day

A. P. HERBERT'S WHAT A WORD! (London: Methuen. 6s. net) is a grand bit of work, a bold, harassing foray into the country of Jargon. Listen to these passages from his stirring declaration of war: "The English language, like the right of criticism, belongs to every subject. . . . Most of us choose and use our words with no more thought than we give to respiration, fondly supposing that it is as easy and natural to speak the English language as it is to breathe the English air. But I . . . exhort you boldly in the nation's name to worry about words, to have an affection and a respect and a curiosity for words. . . . Piratical, ruffianly, masked, braggart, and ill-bred words invade our language and lay waste our thought every day. . . . I declare a new and ruthless Word War; and I invite all lovers of good words to buckle on their dictionaries and enter the fight."

* * *

The campaign that follows is devastating. Foes to good English are dragged into the open, sometimes from the thickest cover, and despatched immediately with a ridicule that never fails. The slipshod, the ugly, the meaningless, the pretentious, the unpronounceable, the unreadable, the misused and the misbegotten are all brought to book. They are shown to be not only useless, but frequently treacherous to the thought they pretend to serve.

Some of the horrors that lurk in "jungle English" come indeed as a shock. It is not everyone who has met "redecontamination," or "sportarium"; but too often with a twinge of conscience we recognize in the prisoner one with whom we have hob-nobbed in the past. It may be only a down-at-heels fellow such as "anyhow," but occasionally a swaggering ruffian like "unilateral" will claim an intimacy that we cannot deny.

* * *

Mr. Herbert is a born fighter, and what a joy it is to watch him. His wit never dulls, his judgment never—well, hardly ever—falters, and his prose is English undefiled. If, now and again, he tilts at a windmill and reels a little in the saddle, it may surely be forgotten in the number and splendor of his genuine feats. He has done his devoir nobly; and for a man who is moved by strong indignation he is remarkably fair in dealing with offenders that have excuses.

Nearly all the chapters have appeared in Punch, which is a recommendation in itself. To those who have not read the book there, let it be said that it is vastly entertaining, fulfills a high purpose and may well be regarded one day as a classic.

E. F. B.

Back to Doughty Street

PREPARATIONS in London for the centenary celebration of the appearance of "Samuel Pickwick, Esquire, founder and president of the Pickwick Club," recall with increasing admiration the remarkable worldwide acceptance of that fiction character and his imaginary associates, as persons who have lived and left their mark. Only the pen that turns such creatures of the fancy "to shapes, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name," could influence the thousands upon thousands of Dickensians who are turning their thoughts toward Doughty Street exactly one hundred years after the famous Pickwickians assembled, for the start of their journeying, in the waiting room of the Golden Cross.

Mr. Pickwick

When critics of "Boz" have said their worst against his lack of restraint or technique, and the modernest analysts of prose have reduced the novel to a chemical formula, still the characters of Charles Dickens will go up and down the world. Still the forms of Little Nell, Poor Jo, David Copperfield, Mr. Micawber, Fagin, Sairey Gamp, and the hundreds of others, will roam the paths of memory, quick to come alive at the lightest reminiscent touch. There are Ruskin clubs and Browning clubs and Shakespearean societies, depending for their support largely on an intellectual class. But the branches of The Dickens Fellowship, having headquarters in the Doughty Street house, where most of "Pickwick" was written, and flourishing in all parts of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Argentina and the United States, embrace within their membership not only persons of pronounced literary taste, but also a host of individuals who claim only a deep affection for "Boz."

Morbid, lesser writers who feel that they must embitter their work with the gall that flavors their own cup of disillusionment, may draw a valuable lesson from the marked ability of Dickens to dissociate himself from his characters. It is not always appreciated that the author of three-and-twenty, who delineated with such charm the leisurely, frequently foolish, activities of the Pickwick Club, worked under an economic pressure which necessitated producing the monthly installments of the book, to a large extent between midnight and two or three in the morning. It is not always appreciated that the delightful scenes of family harmony, or rather conjugal felicity, to be found in his writings were not exactly the parallel of his own experience.

There is no need to seek for the one outstanding cause of the novelist's greatness, for that quality which has endeared him to rich and poor alike. It is his genuine love of humanity, his tender understanding regard for his fellow man. This unselfed interest in both his subjects and his readers guided his brilliant pen to the constructive end of wholesome entertainment plus improved methods in parliamentary elections, more merciful poor laws, and the growth of educational facilities for the common man. When he satirized religious pretense he did so, in his own words, merely "to protest against the coarse familiarity with sacred things which is busy on the lip, and idle in the heart; or against the confounding of Christianity with any class of persons who, in the words of Swift, have just enough religion to make them hate, and not enough to make them love, one another."

In his preface to "The Pickwick Papers" he summed up his purpose thus: "If any of his (the author's) imperfect descriptions, while they afford amusement in the perusal, should induce only one reader to think better of his fellowmen, and to look upon the brighter and more kindly side of human nature, he would indeed be proud and happy to have led to such a result."

P. P. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation of Specialists

By Frank L. Perrin

ONE is inclined to the opinion, as the year of another national election opens, that in the United States there are a greater number of those persons intensely interested in politics and political affairs, per square mile, than in any other country. Many persons credited with or accused of devoting thought and study to political affairs could, without doubt, convince any voluntary critic that politics, as practiced by them, is an avocation rather than a business or fixed vocation. Some confusion of thought seems to exist because of the difficulty in differentiating in the use of words and terms. Take, for instance, the word "politician." There seems to cling to that word an unpleasant and more or less disagreeable flavor when it is applied to the professional manipulator of political affairs or to the chronic seeker after public office, whether successful or unsuccessful. And yet, in a sense, most of us are politicians if we are students of government or interested, locally or nationally, in affairs which concern us all individually or collectively.

* * *

There is no denying the fact that the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment to the national Constitution and the enactment of state laws which made the amendment effective, added greatly to the number of American politicians and served to make politics a popular indoor sport. Indeed this progressive action just about doubled the number of potential voters, in the meantime increasing the number of readers and students determined to learn for themselves just how the wheels go round in the political machine. And all this has come about in what is measured as a single generation.

Minneapolis newspapers a few weeks ago recorded the passing, in that city, of a former Congressman and a retired District Court Judge, a brother, by the way, of an American humorist of forty years ago, Edgar Wilson (Bill) Nye. This brother, lawyer, politician and jurist, some fifty years ago, when he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, introduced the first equal suffrage bill ever offered or proposed to a body of lawmakers in the United States. I well remember the occasion and the mild interest aroused. There was not the faintest possibility that the proposed bill would pass. Public sentiment did not then support it. We had not then advanced beyond the belief that women should remain silent in the councils of those who esteemed themselves wiser than their wives, mothers or sisters.

Wise as was the decision finally reached in extending, or recognizing, the equal privilege of suffrage, it is none too easy, even after the years which have elapsed since national action was taken, to appraise, properly and accurately, the advantages, ethical or practical, of doubling the total voting population without perceptibly changing the political complexion of the enfranchised masses, or measurably freeing the voters, individually or collectively, from the infectious hysteria engendered by prejudice, fear, or regional selfishness. The inclination is to conclude there is too much human nature and not enough humanity in politics; too much of personal prejudice and not enough of that broader concept of that "general welfare" of which courts and judges, as well as their critics, are now writing and saying so much.

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All of us talk glibly and boast quietly of our inalienable rights as freemen and directors and architects of our own political fortunes. To qualify as such we must all, now or sometime, become better students and better thinkers. Those who arrogate to themselves the title of expert or specialist must at least be able to make decisions for themselves and control their own votes. There must come an end to mass hysteria and the senseless following after ignorant, or vicious, or designing leadership. It must eventually be made impossible by sophistry, by vain promises, or by appeals to the emotions, to change the political status or misdirect the economic destiny of a great nation every four years or once in a decade.

Surely there exists, and must be discovered and established, a basic fundamental upon which sane, sensible and a truly progressive democracy rests. Our modern schools of political thought, concerned chiefly with the age-old problem of who shall govern or who shall be greatest among his fellows, are not seriously seeking the true basis of government. Because of the constitutional structure set up, they are prevented from piloting the ship of state too far into uncharted seas. But for this we owe no thanks or gratitude to our own foresightedness or to the wisdom of our own generation. There is no virtue in the sedatives or palliatives of the speculative schools of political thought.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"War Trade and Peace Customer"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of the Monitor, under the caption, "War Trade and Peace Customer," I was heartened in coming upon an ideal which only grows when put to the test as to its intrinsic worth. In the letter referred to, Mr. M. Court of Brookline, Mass., proves himself a practical idealist, taking his stand on the side of peace with two automobile companies which had refused to sell cars needed for prosecuting Italian aggression in Ethiopia.

While our sympathies may be with a nation fighting for its very existence, the United States' policy of neutrality should be extended to forbid trade with either side. For American oil, cotton and other goods to be sold to Italy is in effect for America to be making Il Duce's war possible. Italy could not go on without oil from outside. The two automobile firms—Ford and Chrysler—individually took action that meant monetary loss to themselves. I understand that General Motors has also refrained, since early in October, from trading in the Italo-Ethiopian war zone. In commending this action, Mr. Court echoes a widespread sentiment and illustrates practical idealism.

Whatever may happen to an individual nation, it could not compare with the collective disaster that would overtake civilization should leadership on the side of progress toward a higher understanding of what constitutes the rights of men and nations, be shown to be unable to carry light to the world of tomorrow.

(Mrs.) LILLIAN HALL SHARP

Los Angeles, Calif.

Publications Exhibit in Yugoslavia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Society for Promoting Anglo-Saxon Culture in Yugoslavia has pleasure in announcing the publication in the near future of the Anglo-Yugoslav Review, which will be the first magazine in Yugoslavia to be published in the English language.

The society will celebrate the publication of the Review by holding in Belgrade next autumn an exhibition of British and American publications. The society would be grateful for complimentary copies of publications—newspapers; supplements; Christmas numbers; magazines; periodicals; pamphlets; books; and especially any publications relating to Yugoslavia. It would be glad to have copies of four consecutive issues of newspapers, and two copies of Christmas numbers.

The address to which exhibits may be forwarded is: Society for Promoting Anglo-Saxon Culture in Yugoslavia, Jakšićeva 2, Belgrade.

JELENKO MIHAILOVIC

Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Freedom to Worship

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the fifty-first of Dr. Gilmore's admirable series, "The Bible: Beacon Light of the World," he states, "For were they [the Pilgrims] not the only group that came to America solely for conscience' sake, that is, freedom to worship God in the way of their own choosing?"

Perhaps they were, for the Quakers came to Pennsylvania not *solely* "to worship God in the way of their own choosing," but also to establish a community in which all others might do the same thing, unmolested.

Erie, Penna. C. D. PRESTON

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Barometric Budget

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

JAPAN'S budget is an accurate annual barometer of national policy and national feeling. A balanced budget registers a state of calm, a moderate and conciliatory foreign policy. A heavily unbalanced budget is the surest indicator that the mood of militant expansionism is in the ascendant.

For enlarged expenditure on the army and navy is the main factor in throwing the Japanese budget out of balance. During the tranquil period which elapsed between the Washington Naval Conference in 1922 and the "Manchurian Incident" of 1931, Japan's annual appropriations for the fighting services were kept at a varying figure which ranged between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 yen, with one exception, in 1928-1929, when the army and navy received 517,000,000 yen. Expenditure on armaments began to rise rapidly after 1931 and passed the billion yen mark for the first time in 1935-1936. (The Japanese fiscal year runs from April.)

If one compares the army and navy appropriations in the last budget which was adopted before the occupation of Manchuria with the figures in the 1936-1937 budget, which have just been made public, one finds that the fighting services are now receiving about 600,000,000 yen more than they obtained before the Manchurian Incident. And the deficit which is foreseen in the 1936-1937 budget is 680,000,000 yen, a figure which parallels very closely the growth of military and naval expenditures.

* * *

How does the budget barometer for 1936-1937 read? Neither storm nor clear, but possibly a shade closer to the latter than to the former. This despite the fact that it was a record budget in Japanese history, balancing at 2,272,000,000 yen (about $650,000,000 at current rates of exchange), and that the army and navy also received record-breaking allocations, amounting to 1,059,000,000 yen, as compared with 1,019,000,000 yen for the current year. About 47 per cent of Japan's total expenditures are thus earmarked for military and naval purposes.

As against this, one must note the following facts. The amount of increase over the preceding year is the smallest since the time of the Manchurian incident. The army and navy leaders sacrificed a little more of their original demands than the Finance Ministry surrendered in its battle for economy. The naval budget, even when one takes full account of Japan's advantage in the matter of cheap labor costs, scarcely seems adequate to initiate a very strenuous building race, following the lapse of the Washington ratio system.

As usual the struggle over the budget became largely a duel between the army and navy on one side and the Finance Ministry on the other. Japan's venerable Finance Minister, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, adopted a pacific line in arguing for a reduction of the army and navy demands, suggesting, among other things, that Japan was in no danger of attack and that it could not afford to be isolated internationally. He aroused special resentment in military circles by declaring that the army would invite the resentment of the people if it persisted in making unreasonable demands.

The army promptly retorted with a full-throated declaration about Japan's national destiny and mission as "the stabilizing influence in the Far East," and brought forward the argument, not infrequently heard in military circles in other countries, that inadequate preparedness creates the danger of war. The struggle over various items in the military and naval plans of expenditure was bitter and prolonged.

It reached its climax at an all-night session of the Cabinet, when a compromise which had won the consent of the War Minister, General Kawashima, encountered the resistance of the General Staff, which is headed by the Emperor's uncle, Prince Kan-in. Finally a last-minute settlement was reached.

* * *

Mr. Takahashi had hoped to make 1936-1937 a year of definite reduction in new bond issues. He has repeatedly sounded the warning that the national capacity to digest new loans is not inexhaustible, and that confidence must be maintained by instituting a policy of annual reduction in the issues of "red-ink bonds" with which Japan has hitherto been covering the annual deficits. The bond issue for 1936-1937 will amount to 680,000,000 yen, a reduction of 70,000,000 yen by comparison with 1935-1936. It remains to be seen whether this will be an adequate gesture for the maintenance of public confidence.

Original army and navy claims had run up as high as 1,300,000,000 yen. The Ministry of Finance has, therefore, achieved some success in pruning these extreme demands and keeping the deficit within bounds. At the same time it is criticized in some quarters for not yet being willing to face the realities of the Japanese financial situation by imposing heavier taxation.

But Japanese incomes, by comparison with those of America and western Europe, are low. The Japanese are no fonder than other peoples of paying heavy direct taxes. So the Ministry of Finance has held back from playing its last card, heavy taxation, in a Micawber-like mood of waiting and hoping that something unexpected and favorable will turn up.